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POULTRY AND EGG Situation

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Poultry and Egg Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	Annual average 1969	1969 Feb.	1969 Mar.	1969 Apr.	1969 May	1970 Feb.	1970 Mar.	1970 Apr.	1970 May
		Eggs								
Farm production	Mil. eggs	5,743	5,281	5,997	5,872	6,079	5,326	6,040	5,909	
Average number of layers on farms	Mil.	313.3	314.5	312.9	311.6	309.7	322.0	320.3	317.6	
Rate of lay per layer	Eggs	220	16.8	19.2	18.8	19.6	16.5	18.9	18.6	
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	334.4	22.2	24.2	29.5	39.0	26.7	30.6	33.5	
Dried egg production	Mil. lb.	61.1	2.4	3.1	6.5	9.2	3.8	4.3	5.3	
Prices received by farmers	Ct. per doz.	39.7	38.6	39.5	36.7	30.2	47.3	42.5	35.1	29.9
Retail prices (BLS) Grade A, large	Ct. per doz.	62.1	64.4	60.1	60.8	53.9	78.0	67.8	57.0	
Price paid for laying feed	Dol. per ton	80.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	80.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	82.0
Egg-feed price ratio	Ratio	9.0	9.8	10.0	9.3	7.6	11.4	10.2	8.5	7.3
Stocks, first of month:										
Shell	Thous. cases		56	71	52	173	46	79	83	61
Frozen	Mil. lb.		60.8	55.6	51.6	49.6	40.5	39.9	40.5	42.1
Replacement chicks hatched	Mil.	529.9	40.3	53.6	60.3	59.5	47.0	64.0	69.3	
		Poultry								
Federally inspected slaughter, certified										
Broilers	Mil. lb.	540.3	445.6	482.6	533.5	562.7	522.9	573.1	628.0	
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	119.4	21.3	23.4	21.0	39.0	22.2	22.1	27.6	
Price of farm, live weight										
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	15.1	15.0	15.3	14.7	14.8	14.3	14.8	13.7	13.9
Chickens excluding broilers	Ct. per lb.	9.6	9.3	9.8	9.6	9.5	10.5	10.9	9.9	9.3
Turkeys	Ct. per lb.	21.3	19.6	19.7	19.9	20.4	24.9	25.6	24.9	23.9
9-city wholesale broiler price	Ct. per lb.	29.1	28.4	28.9	28.3	29.8	27.4	27.8	26.6	26.8
Retail price										
Broilers	Ct. per lb.	42.2	40.0	41.1	42.2	40.8	42.3	41.5	40.9	
Turkeys	Ct. per lb.	48.8	47.7	47.4	44.3	46.8	55.6	56.0	57.0	
Broiler-feed price	Dol. per ton	90.0	88.0	88.0	90.0	90.0	94.0	94.0	93.0	94.0
Broiler-feed price ratio	Ratio	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0
Turkey feed price	Dol. per ton	89.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	89.0	94.0	92.0	92.0	93.0
Turkey-feed price ratio	Ratio	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.1
Stocks, first of month:										
Broilers	Mil. lb.	20.8	21.0	21.7	21.3	21.3	26.5	28.9	28.2	27.6
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	317.1	293.6	254.4	201.4	155.0	162.1	132.7	101.1	82.6
Total poultry	Mil. lb.	417.3	394.0	350.0	287.4	238.5	272.4	249.7	222.7	207.8
Placement of broiler chicks in 22 or 23 States	Mil.	2,846	54.0	56.9	58.7	59.1	60.1	62.7	64.1	63.3

1/ 1964-67 average. 2/ Not available.

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POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

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SUMMARY

Production of eggs, broilers, and turkeys will continue above year-earlier levels this summer and fall. Prices for eggs and broilers in the summer and fall are expected to average below 1969 levels while turkey prices may continue above last year through summer.

Egg production in January-April averaged a little over 1 percent above the same months of 1969. Production likely will average 3 to 4 percent higher during the second half of 1970. The laying flock on May 1 was up 2 percent. With a substantially larger hatch of egg-type chicks during January-April, the laying flock the rest of the year likely will continue above 1969. The rate of lay on May 1 was up 1 percent from a month earlier but down 2 percent from a year earlier. The rate of lay is expected to gain in coming months and perhaps exceed year-earlier levels during the summer and fall.

First quarter egg prices to producers averaged 47.6 cents a dozen, about 7 cents a dozen above the first quarter of 1969. Prices declined more than 10 cents a dozen from January to March, and prices for April-May averaged 32.5 cents a dozen, about a cent below a year earlier. Wholesale prices for Grade A large eggs delivered in Chicago declined to around 31 cents a dozen in early May, then strengthened and for the first week of June averaged 33.8 cents. Prices will strengthen during the summer, but the larger output is expected to keep them below year-earlier levels.

Broiler marketings in the first half of this year will average about 13 percent above the first half of 1969. Broiler chick placements and eggs in incubators suggest that marketings in the next few months will continue above year-earlier levels but by a smaller margin.

Wholesale ready-to-cook broiler prices averaged 27.9 cents per pound in the first quarter, about the same as a year earlier. But prices have been below year-earlier levels since February. Although increasing seasonally into summer, prices will likely remain below a year earlier. Prices in April and May averaged 26.7 cents per pound, down 2.4 cents. Lower prices in recent months relative to 1969 were due to increased supplies of broilers. In contrast, red meat production has been only a little above last year and retail prices have been higher due to strong consumer demand and general inflationary pressures.

Turkey marketings for the first half of 1970, a period of seasonally light marketings, may total substantially above last year. However, total available turkey meat will be down because of lower cold storage stocks. Turkey meat output during the first 4 months of 1970 was about 4 percent above the same months of 1969. Slaughter gained sharply during April and weekly reports indicate that May output rose over a third from May 1969.

Poult placements and eggs set indicate that turkey slaughter in coming months will continue above the 1969 levels, but the margin will narrow during the heavy marketing period of September-December. Poult production in March-April averaged 5 percent larger. But May 1 eggs in incubators were up only 2 percent, and turkey eggs set during May in 10 leading States were 1 percent larger.

The reduced cold storage stocks and only moderate increases in turkey meat output in coming months likely will hold turkey prices above year-earlier levels through summer.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

EGGS

Recent Situation

Supply--Egg production for the first 4 months of 1970 totaled 64.3 million cases, up more than 1 percent from a year earlier. Larger production resulted from a 2 percent larger laying flock; the rate of lay was down. On January 1 there were slightly fewer hens but 6 percent more laying pullets than at the beginning of 1969. This suggested that the laying flock was younger and therefore would be more productive than in the early months of 1969. Apparently, reduced culling, because of strong egg markets as well as adverse weather in the winter resulted in lower egg output per hen.

Egg production in April totaled 16.4 million cases, less than 1 percent above April 1969. This was lower than had been expected largely because the rate of lay was off 1 percent from a year earlier. The rate of lay has been expected to pick up to near year-earlier levels as spring arrived. The rate of lay was down in all areas except the West North Central region, with the sharpest decline in the Western region--down 4 percent.

Layers on farms and eggs produced

Calendar quarter	Number of layers		Eggs per layer		Eggs produced	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
	Mil.		No.		Mil. cs.	
I	315	322	54.0	53.5	49.2	47.9
II	310		57.2		49.2	
III	309		55.0		47.2	
IV	320		53.8		47.8	
Annual	313		220.0		192.4	

On May 1 the laying flock totaled 316.1 million hens and pullets of laying age, up 2 percent from May 1, 1969; largest changes were in the South Atlantic and Western regions--up 5 percent and 4 percent. The West North Central was the only region to show a decline--down 2 percent. The rate of lay on May 1 was down about 2 percent in all regions except the West North Central, which was unchanged.

Hatchery activity has risen sharply in recent months. Eighteen percent more egg-type chicks were hatched during January-April. The hatch in April was 15 percent above a year earlier and eggs in incubators on May 1 were up 9 percent.

Imports of shell eggs and egg products continued sharply above year-earlier levels during the first 4 months of 1970. This was in response to the relatively high U.S. egg prices. Shell equivalent of eggs and egg products imported totaled 645,000 cases during January-April 1970, compared with 55,000 for the same months of 1969. Most of the increase was in egg products from Denmark and the Netherlands. Imports of eggs and egg products during January-March were equal to about 1 percent of domestic egg production.

As a result of the large increase in shipments of whole dried eggs from the Netherlands, the U.S. Tariff Commission on May 1 announced a notice of investigation and hearings on whole dried eggs from Holland. The announcement read, in part,

> "Having received advice from the Treasury Department on May 1, 1970, that whole dried eggs from Holland are being, and are likely to be, sold at less than fair value within the meaning of the Antidumping Act, 1921, as ammended (19 U.S.C. 160), the United States Tariff Commission has instituted an investigation under Section 201(a) of the Act to determine whether an industry in the United States is being or is likely to be injured, or is prevented from being established, by reason of the importation of such merchandise into the United States."

Prices--Prices received by producers for eggs averaged 44.5 cents per dozen during January-April 1970--more than 5 cents above the same months of 1969. Prices, however, declined each month relative to a year earlier--from 10 cents higher in January to 1 cent lower in April. Market prices for eggs fell sharply following Easter and prices received by producers averaged 35.1 cents per dozen in April, more than 7 cents below March.

Shell egg prices

Calendar quarters	Received by producer		Chicago 1/ Large		Chicago 1/ Medium	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
	Cents per dozen					
I	40.4	47.6	45.6	54.4	40.0	47.5
II	32.7		35.8		29.6	
III	37.7		45.9		37.3	
IV	47.8		56.9		53.5	
Annual	39.7		46.1		40.1	

1/ Chicago, weighted average price, delivered, White, 80 percent Grade A.

Prices continued to decline seasonally and in May averaged 29.9 cents, about the same as a year earlier. Prices in wholesale markets reached a low in mid-May then trended upward. For example, the Chicago delivered price for large eggs (80 percent Grade A) fell to about 31 cents a dozen in early May. Subsequently, prices at Chicago recovered and averaged 33.8 cents a dozen for the first week of June compared with 34.5 cents a year earlier.

Laying feed prices in 1970 have been running above year-earlier levels, and with falling egg prices, the egg-feed price ratio has declined. The ratio in May was 7.3 compared with 8.5 in April and 7.6 for May 1969. Laying feed in May averaged $82 a ton, up $1 from April and $2 above a year earlier.

Utilization--Per capita consumption of eggs during the first quarter of 1970 totaled about 73 eggs compared with 72 in the same quarter of 1969.

Liquid egg production during January-April was up 28.6 percent. Use by breakers during this period represented 8.8 percent of total eggs produced compared with 7 percent in 1969.

Although April liquid egg production was up 14 percent from April 1969, May 1 cold storage holdings were still 20 percent below a year earlier and less than half of May 1, 1968, holdings. Cold storage stocks of shell eggs on May 1 totaled 83,000 cases, the same as a month earlier but 52 percent below a year earlier. Eggs and egg products in cold storage on May 1 totaled 1.1 million cases, shell equivalent, about the same as on April 1 but below the 1.4 million cases on May 1, 1969.

Hatcheries are using more eggs this year. For January-April about 5 million cases of eggs were used for hatching purposes--more than 10 percent above last year. Total eggs used for hatching purposes during this period accounted for about 8 percent of total production, compared with 7 percent in 1969.

Exports of eggs and egg products (primarily shell eggs) in the first quarter totaled 124,000 cases, compared with 149,000 during January-March 1969. Exports were less than half a percent of production during this period.

Outlook

Egg output in coming months is expected to increase further relative to 1969. Higher production is expected to result primarily from a larger laying flock. The laying flock on May 1 was 2 percent above a year earlier. The sharp increase in the chick hatch since December 1969 for replacements and additions to the laying flock likely will begin showing up in larger number of layers by mid-1970.

Hatching of egg-type chicks during December 1969-April 1970 averaged 17 percent above year-earlier levels and eggs in incubators on May 1 were up 9 percent. As the larger number of pullets enter the laying flock, there likely will be an increase in the culling of old flocks. The larger number of pullets will probably more than offset any increase in culling, resulting in a larger laying flock by fall.

The rate of lay, down nearly 2 percent on May 1, likely will gain and may exceed year-earlier levels during the summer and fall. The larger number of pullets entering the laying flock and expected increase in culling of old flocks will tend to result in a more productive flock.

Prices--Prices to producers this summer may average moderately below last year's 37.7 cents a dozen. If egg production increases as expected, egg prices in the fall likely will average well below the 47.8 cents of a year earlier. Prices rose sharply last fall to their highest levels since the early 1950's. Strong demand, relatively high meat prices, and slightly smaller supply of eggs for table use contributed to the price strength. Moderately larger production was more than offset by increased use for both liquid egg production and hatchery purposes. In the last half of 1970, demand for these purposes may be above last year.

BROILERS

Recent Situation

Production--Broiler meat output for the first half of 1970 likely will total around 13 percent above the same period of 1969. Output in Federally inspected slaughter plants during the first 4 months of 1970 totaled 2.3 billion pounds, ready-to-cook weight, 15 percent above the same months of 1969. Broiler chick placements for marketing in May and June have averaged about a tenth larger than a year earlier. The number marketed in January-April was up 14 percent and the average live weight at 3.63 pounds was up nearly 1 percent. The number of broilers marketed during April was up 17 percent. The live weight of broilers marketed averaged 3.63 pouns during April, up 1 percent from March. Weekly reports indicate that broiler slaughter for May was up about 10 percent from May 1969.

Broilers slaughtered in Federally inspected plants

Calendar quarters	Number inspected		Average live weight		Certified as wholesome (ready-to-cook weights)	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
	Millions		Pounds		Mil. lb.	
I	573	651	3.60	3.63	1469	1676
II	654		3.57		1670	
III	670		3.57		1720	
IV	619		3.67		1625	
Annual	2516		3.60		6484	

Condemnations of broilers in Federally inspected plants have been higher in 1970. Post-mortem condemnations of young chickens (primarily broilers) during January-April totaled 127.4 million pounds (New York dressed weights) 4.4 percent of the quantity inspected, compared with 103.4 million pounds and 4.1 percent for the same period of 1969. These condemnations in the first 4 months of 1970 were equivalent to nearly 39 million broilers.

Prices--Broiler prices fell below year-earlier levels in February following the sharp increase in broiler slaughter. Broiler meat output soared from 7 percent above a year earlier in January to 17 percent higher for February. Since mid-February prices have remained below year-earlier levels.

Broiler prices

Calendar quarters	Received by producers		9-city weighted average (ready-to-cook)	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
	Cents per pound			
I	14.9	14.6	28.3	27.9
II	14.9		29.6	
III	16.5		31.0	
IV	14.1		27.5	
Annual	15.1		29.1	

Wholesale prices for ready-to-cook broilers in 9 cities averaged 27.4 cents per pound during January-May. Prices ranged from 29.4 cents per pound for the first 2 weeks of January to a low of 25.1 cents for the week of May 4. Prices subsequently strengthened and averaged 26.8 cents per pound for May and 26.1 cents for the first week of June.

Lower average prices in recent months relative to 1969 were largely caused by increased supplies of broilers. In contrast red meat production has been only a little above last year and retail prices have been higher due to strong consumer demand and general inflationary pressures. Also, per capita consumption of red meats during the winter averaged about half a pound below the same months of 1969.

The cost of most production items has continued to rise. The index of prices paid by farmers (1910-14=100) for commodities and services in May at 388 was unchanged from April but 13 points or 3 percent above May 1969. Broiler feed prices in May averaged $94 a ton, $1 above April and $4 above a year earlier.

Utilization--Broiler meat consumption during the first quarter of 1970 was about a pound per person more than the 8 pounds consumed during the same quarter of 1969.

Through June 10, USDA under the Chicken Export Payment Program, contracted to make payments on 9.5 million pounds of broilers for shipment to Switzerland and Greece at a cost of $1.1 million. Of this amount, 7.8 million pounds was for Switzerland at a cost of $0.9 million compared with 8.9 million pounds and $1.5 million the same period last year. No payments for shipments to Greece were made in 1969.

On May 15, USDA announced plans to purchase canned boned chicken for distribution to needy families and mothers and infants under the supplemental food program. The canned chicken must be fowl (stewing hens) inspected for wholesomeness at the time of slaughter in Federally inspected plants. The fowl must have been slaughtered within 12 months of the date of purchase. Purchases from the first offerings of June 2 totaled 961,000 pounds at a cost of $690,000. Shipments from this offering are due July 20 through July 31.

Outlook

Production--Broiler production in the second half of this year is expected to remain above year-earlier levels but the margin likely will continue to narrow. May placements of broiler chicks, most of which will be marketed during July, averaged 7 percent above a year earlier. This compared with a 14 percent increase in number marketed in the first quarter and 10 percent more placements for marketings in the second quarter. Placements for slaughter supplies during the second half of 1970 may still average substantially above a year earlier but by less than in the first half.

The broiler feed-price relationship has been less favorable in recent months, suggesting less expansion in coming months. The broiler feed-price ratio for April-May averaged 3.0 compared with 3.1 for January-February and 3.3 for April-May 1969.

Prices--Larger than year-earlier supplies of broiler meat during the last half of 1970 are expected to hold prices below year-earlier levels. Prices likely will strengthen seasonally to a summer peak but then decline in the fall as demand declines seasonally and larger supplies of pork are marketed. Pork production for the first half of 1970 trailed a year earlier. But by summer, production is expected to move ahead of last year and run at least moderately larger during the rest of 1970.

Partially offsetting the price dampening effects of larger supplies of broilers and pork during the second half of 1970 will be rising consumer incomes and continued inflationary pressures. Disposable incomes (income after taxes), already up moderately in early 1970, even in real terms, will continue to rise. Increased social security payments, reduced income taxes, rising wage rates, and liberalization of the food stamp program will help boost disposable income. However, the rate of unemployment is up, and may be somewhat of an offsetting factor.

TURKEYS

Recent Situation

Production--Turkey meat output during the first half of 1970 may total substantially above the first half of 1969. First half marketings usually account for only about a fifth of the year's output. Turkey meat output in Federally inspected processing plants during January-April 1970 totaled 112 million pounds, about 4 percent above the same months of 1969. The number of turkeys marketed was up 5 percent but the average live weight of turkey marketed was down slightly. The number of old turkeys--less than 2 percent of total--marketed during this period was down a fourth from last year. Apparently, the strong demand situation for poults this year has caused producers to keep hens in the laying flock, longer than usual.

The strong demand situation has resulted in cold storage stocks of turkey meat being worked down to 83 million pounds on May 1. This compares with 101 million pounds on April 1 and 155 million pounds on May 1, 1969. This was the lowest May 1 stocks since 1956.

Condemnation of turkeys has been above year-earlier levels in 1970. Most of the increase has occurred in post-mortem inspection. Condemnation of fryer-roasters declined while those for young and old turkeys increased. Condemnations of young turkeys during January-April totaled 4.4 million pounds (New York dressed) and 4.4 percent of the quantity inspected compared with 2.5 million pounds and 2.7 percent for the same months of 1969. Old turkeys condemned during this period were 5.3 percent of the quantity inspected, compared with 4.4 percent in 1969.

Turkey processing is less active. Turkeys further processed during January-April were down 17 percent and turkeys cut up declined 9 percent from the same months of 1969. Most of this decline likely was caused by higher prices than in 1969 and smaller available supplies.

Turkeys slaughtered in Federally inspected plants

Calendar quarters	Number inspected		Average live weight		Certified as wholesome (ready-to-cook-weights)	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
	Millions		Pounds		Mil. lb.	
I	6.6	6.4	16.4	16.9	87.3	84.9
II	11.2		16.1		145.4	
III	38.3		18.2		556.5	
IV	39.3		20.7		643.6	
Annual	95.4		19.0		1432.8	

Prices--Live turkey prices averaged 24.8 cents per pound in the first 5 months of 1970, nearly 5 cents above a year earlier. Smaller cold storage stocks and lower production during the first quarter bolstered prices. Wholesale prices for frozen ready-to-cook turkeys in major cities have increased for young toms in recent months but declined for young hens.

Turkey prices

Calendar quarters	Received by producers		New York wholesale 1/			
			Young hens 8-16 pounds		Young toms 14-20 pounds	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
	Cents per pound					
I	19.9	25.1	31.1	46.6	28.7	39.3
II	20.4		34.6		32.9	
III	21.1		36.3		33.6	
IV	23.9		43.0		38.9	
Annual	21.3		36.3		33.5	

1/ U.S. Grade A, ready-to-cook, carlot and trucklot, frozen, F.O.B. or equivalent.

During May prices for young toms, 14-22 pounds, averaged 40.9 cents per pound compared with 40.3 cents in April and 39.3 cents for the first quarter of 1970. Prices for young hens, 8-16 pounds, averaged 39.4 cents per pound in May compared with 40.9 cents in April and 46.6 cents for the first quarter.

Outlook

Production--Turkey meat output in the second half of 1970 is expected to be moderately larger than a year earlier. Poult production in March and April, largely for slaughter supplies in the second half, rose 6 and 4 percent, respectively, from a year earlier. These 2 months combined with May and June have accounted for two-thirds of annual poult production in recent years.

Eggs in incubators on May 1 were 2 percent above May 1, 1969. Turkey eggs set during May in 10 States averaged 1 percent above the same months last year. These 10 States produced nearly two-thirds of the U.S. total last year. Production during March and April and eggs set in May suggest that turkey marketings in the heavy marketing period, September-December, may be only moderately above 1969.

Prices--Smaller cold storage stocks and only moderate increases in turkey marketings in coming months likely will hold turkey prices above year-earlier levels through summer. Despite larger output during the main marketing period, turkey prices likely will average near year-earlier levels.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF POULTRY AND EGGS IN 1969

Per capita egg consumption in 1969 totaled 316 eggs, down from 320 in 1968. Most of the decline was in shell egg use--285 eggs compared with 288 in 1968.

Consumption of chicken per person in 1969 was up 5 percent to 39.3 pounds, primarily because of increased broiler consumption. Broiler consumption totaled 35.1 pounds--2 pounds more than in 1969. Use of chicken, other than broilers, at 4.2 pounds was about the same as a year earlier.

Turkey consumption per person was 8.4 pounds in 1969, up about 0.5 pound from 1968 but about 0.2 pound below the record 8.6 pounds in 1967.

HIGHER 1969 INCOME FROM POULTRY AND EGGS

Cash receipts from poultry and eggs during 1969 totaled a record $4.3 billion, 16 percent above 1968. Higher average prices received for eggs and turkeys more than offset a small decline in the quantity sold. Sales of eggs accounted for 52 percent of the total receipts, broilers 35 percent, turkeys 11 percent and chickens 2 percent. The proportions of each to total receipts were about the same as in 1968.

Eggs

Sales of eggs by producers in 1969 totaled 191.5 million cases, less than 1 percent below 1968. But prices to producers, at 40 cents a dozen, were up 6 cents from 1968; and cash receipts rose to $2,256 million, about $335 million above 1968.

Nearly 2 percent of the eggs were consumed on farms where produced. These eggs were valued at $38 million, bringing the gross value of egg production to $2,294 million in 1969.

Broilers and Chickens

The farm value of broilers in 1969 amounted to $1,531 million, up 15 percent from 1968 as both production and price gained. Production at 2.8 billion broilers was up more than 6 percent and live weight prices at 15.2 cents a pound were up 7 percent.

Sales of chickens, other than commercial broilers, totaled $103 million, up 14 percent, as a result of an 18 percent higher price. Prices averaged 9.7 cents a pound, live weight, 1.5 cents more than in 1968. The number of chickens sold, and the average live weight were both below the previous year. Nearly 7 percent of production, valued at $8 million, was consumed on farms, giving a gross value of chicken production of $111 million.

Turkeys

Gross income from turkeys in 1969 totaled $453 million, up 9 percent from 1968. The gain resulted from a 9 percent higher average price. The average price in 1969 was 22.4 cents a pound--1.9 cents above 1968. Slightly fewer turkeys were sold but the average weight was up resulting in about the same meat volume as in 1968.

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CHANGES IN THE EGG INDUSTRY AND PROJECTIONS FOR 1980

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ABSTRACT: The egg industry has expanded slowly during the last 2 decades and is expected to grow slowly during the 1970's. Improved management, breeding, and feeding efficiency have contributed to an increase in the number of eggs produced per hen and to less feed required per dozen eggs. Structural changes, such as larger producing units and growth in contracting played an important role in the development of present production and marketing practices. Per capita consumption of eggs has declined. Total consumption of eggs is expected to expand during the 1970's but at a slower rate than population increases.
KEY WORDS: Egg production, egg consumption, egg prices, egg projections.

INTRODUCTION

Many changes have occurred in the egg industry since the advent of specialized flocks for egg production. The development of the broiler industry from the spring fryer markets resulted in more emphasis being placed on the development of laying flocks for the sole purpose of producing eggs more efficiently.

Egg output expanded slowly prior to World War II--from 33 billion eggs in 1922 to 40 billion in 1940. Production expanded rapidly during the early 1940's and totaled 59 billion in 1944. Following the curtailment of wartime needs, output declined and did not recover to earlier levels until 1950. Since then, production and consumption have trended slowly upward (table 1).

But the increase in consumption has not kept pace with the growth in population, so consumption of eggs per person has declined. 1/

TRENDS AND DEVELOPMENTS IN PRODUCTION

Production: Egg production during the 1950's expanded at an average annual rate of about 1 percent despite a 4-year decline at the beginning of the period. Since 1960, egg production increased at 1-1/2 percent a year. The increase in production prior to 1960 resulted from about a 2 percent annual increase in the rate of lay as the number of layers declined by over 1 percent a year. After 1960 the larger production was caused by a small increase in both layer numbers and rate of lay (figure 1).

The number of layers fell from 340 million in 1950 to 295 million in 1960, then trended upward to 317 million in 1967. Layer numbers declined in 1968 and

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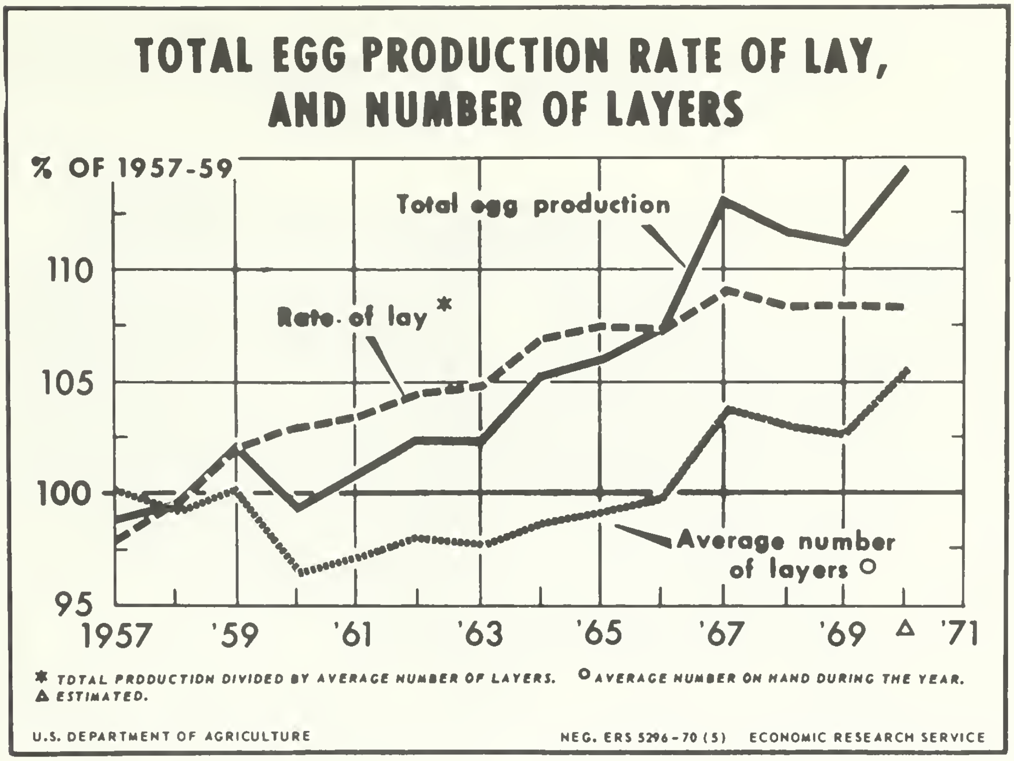
1/ For a more comprehensive treatment of changes in the egg industry, see Rogers, George B.; Conlogue, Robert M.; and Irvin, Ruth J., Economic Characteristics of and Changes in the Market Egg Industry, ERS, USDA, MRR No. 877, April 1970.



TOTAL EGG PRODUCTION RATE OF LAY, AND NUMBER OF LAYERS

* TOTAL PRODUCTION DIVIDED BY AVERAGE NUMBER OF LAYERS. ○ AVERAGE NUMBER ON HAND DURING THE YEAR.
△ ESTIMATED.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 5296-70 (5) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Figure 1

1969, but with the exception of 1967, were higher than any year since the early 1950's.

The number of eggs produced per hen has trended upward but at a declining rate. In the 1950-59 period, the rate of lay expanded at an average annual rate of 2 percent--from 174 to 207 eggs. Since 1959 the rate of increase has averaged about half of 1 percent. The rate of lay averaged 220 eggs in 1969.

Increased Production Efficiency: Improved management, breeding and feeding efficiency have made it possible to produce the same quantity of eggs in 1970 from fewer layers and a smaller quantity of feed and other inputs. For example, in 1950 about 340 million layers produced 59 billion eggs or an average of 174 eggs per layer. For 1969, less than 315 million layers produced 69 billion eggs, an average of 220 eggs per layer. This was 17 percent more eggs produced by 7 percent fewer layers. In addition, less feed was required per unit of production.

Layers on farms and eggs produced

Year	Average number of layers 1/	Eggs per layer 2/	Egg production
	Thousands	Number	Millions
1940	296,594	134	39,707
1945	369,430	152	56,221
1950	339,540	174	58,954
1955	309,297	192	59,526
1960	295,284	209	61,602
1965	301,687	218	65,692
1966	305,142	218	66,484
1967	316,962	221	70,031
1968	314,953	220	69,270
1969	313,343	220	68,925

1/ Average number on hand during the year. 2/ Number of eggs produced during the year divided by the average number of layers on hand during the year.

Feed cost is a major factor in egg production, accounting for around half of total cost. USDA computes the average feed units used to produce 100 eggs. 2/ Feed required to produce 1 dozen eggs in 1969 was about a pound lower than in the early 1950's. Industry and research reports indicate that in recent years around 5 pounds of feed were required to produce a dozen eggs.

CHANGING STRUCTURE AND LOCATION

The number and size of egg producing units have changed dramatically during the past 2 decades. More eggs are being produced by fewer producers in a system that is moving towards more coordinated production. Production has shifted geographically and many changes have occurred in the marketing system for eggs.

Fewer But Larger Producers: 3/ The number of farms selling eggs fell sharply from 2.4 million in 1949 to 527,000 in 1964. In 1949 most eggs were produced on a relatively small scale, often part-time poultry enterprises and on general farms. Farms with less than 400 chickens 4 months old and older accounted for two-thirds of all eggs sold in 1949. But most of the small laying flocks have disappeared from the scene and egg production has become concentrated on larger more specialized farms.

Comparable data were not reported in the 1964 Census. But in 1964, farms with less than 400 chickens 4 months old and over accounted for less than a fifth of all chickens of this age on farms. This compares with 76 percent in 1950. Also in 1964, about 16,000 farms selling 50,000 dozen or more eggs accounted for more than two-thirds of all eggs sold. The largest 1,000 farms selling eggs in 1964 produced over a fifth of all eggs and the same 1,000 farms sold twice as many eggs as 422,000 farms selling less than 5,000 dozen each. Although 1969 census data are not yet available, they likely will show that producers have continued to decline in number but increase in size.

In recent years, forced molting or recycling of hens has been used more widely as a production technique in large specialized operations. Hens that have about finished laying for the season are taken off feed for a period of time to induce molting. After the molt is completed the hens are kept for another production period. Although they normally do not produce as many eggs or as good quality, some industry reports indicate that under some price situations the realized net return for the laying period can be higher than replacing the flock with pullets.

The decline in the number of laying flocks and the trend to larger operations reflect many factors affecting the supply and demand for eggs.

Growth of Contract Production: Contract production has played an important role in the changing structure of the egg industry. However, contract production has not been used in the egg industry to the extent of that for the broiler and turkey industries.

Only a small proportion of total egg production was under contract in the late 1950's--probably less than 5 percent. 4/ By 1968, eggs produced under some type of contractual arrangement between the grower and other firms associated with the

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2/ Hodges, Earl F., Consumption of Feed by Livestock 1940-59, ERS, USDA, PRR No. 79, March 1964.

3/ Data from Bureau of Census, 1964 U.S. Census of Agriculture, Livestock, Poultry, and Livestock and Poultry Products, Vol. II, Chapter 2.

4/ Baker, Ralph L., Integrating Egg Production and Marketing. AMS, USDA, MRR No. 332, June 1959.

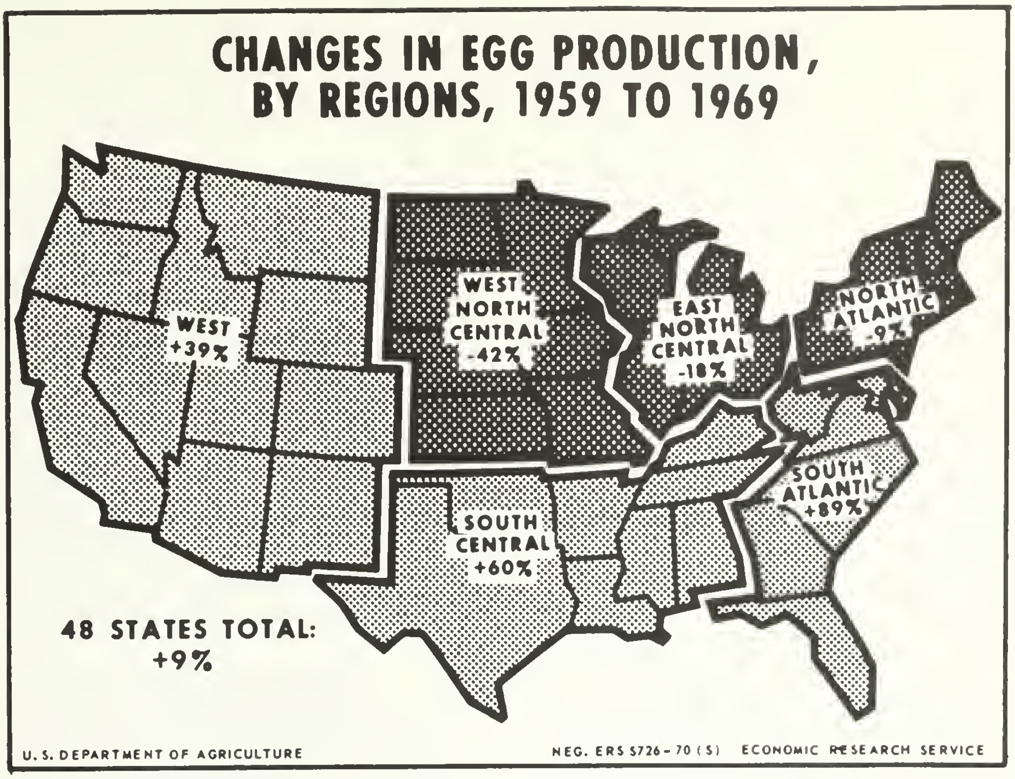

Figure 2

industry were estimated to account for 30 to 35 percent of total egg production. 5/

Egg handlers, feed companies, and producers developed contract production and owner integrated programs to help solve quality, supply and cost problems and expand outlets for feed. Growers entered into contract programs so they could expand operations, reduce risks, acquire financial and technical assistance, and establish market outlets.

Contract production involves a contract to produce eggs under certain conditions. A typical contract widely used is where the pullets, feed and most other inputs are furnished by the contractor, and the producer furnishes housing facilities and the necessary labor. The eggs belong to the contractor and the producer is usually paid a fixed amount on the basis of eggs produced and often with provisions for an additional incentive payment based on efficiency of production and quality of eggs produced.

Geographic Shifts in Production: Egg production over the years has tended to shift to the South and West. Production increased 75 percent in the South from 1959 to 1969 and increased 39 percent in the West, while output in the North fell over a fourth. Most of the decline was in the North Central region (figure 2). In 1959, the West North Central region accounted for more than 25 percent of total production but fell to less than 14 percent in 1969. The South Atlantic region, the smallest producer in 1959, increased from 12 percent of the total in 1959 to over a fifth in 1969. The South Central region's share also increased from 14 percent to over a fifth. Thus, the South increased its share of production from 24 percent in 1950 to 42 percent for 1969 (table 2).

5/ Gallimore, William W. and Vertrees, James G., A Comparison of Returns to Poultry Growers. ERS, USDA, MRR No. 814, February 1968.

Six of the 10 largest egg producing States in 1969 were in the South. During the early 1950's much of the production was concentrated in Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin. These States all ranked in the top 10 in 1950 and produced nearly a fourth of the eggs. By 1969 all of these, except Iowa and Indiana, had been replaced by Southern States.

Marketing Changes: Changes have come about in egg marketing over the years, largely in conjunction with the trend to larger size and declining number of production units. Most eggs are marketed as shell eggs--about 83 percent in 1969. About 10 percent of production goes for processed egg products, 6-8 percent for hatching purposes and less than half a percent for export.

As shell eggs move from producer to consumer, channels of movement may vary. Eggs may move direct from producer to consumer or they may pass through buying stations to assemblers, to wholesale distributors, to retail outlets and then to the consumers. Prior to the 1960's, around two-thirds of the eggs moved through wholesale distributors to retailers and institutional buyers. 6/ Approximately half of the eggs handled by these firms came from producers and the remainder from assembler-packers. Since 1960, assembler-packers have become predominant. Their share has risen substantially as the proportion of eggs passing through wholesalers has declined by at least 50 percent. In recent years, large producers have tended to ship their eggs direct to wholesale markets or to sell them direct to large retail outlets.

The location of facilities for grading and cartoning of eggs also has changed. These operations were first performed largely by wholesalers in central markets. To provide closer control over the quality of eggs being offered to customers, chain stores began to grade and carton eggs and bypass the wholesaler. Improved procedures in recent years have switched much of the grading and cartoning back towards the producing end, primarily to assembler-packers. Costs of these operations generally are lower in producing areas than in the egg room of the retailer. Also, producers are cartoning an increasing proportion of eggs.

Processed eggs take a small but growing share of the market. The use of eggs for processed egg products has trended upward both in quantity and as a proportion of production. In the early 1950's, 10 to 12 million cases or about 6 percent of total egg production went into processed egg products. Although below year-earlier levels, eggs used in processed egg products in 1969 totaled 16 million cases, about 9 percent of production. Processed egg products to primarily to commercial food manufacturers or institutional food firms, with relatively small amounts going to consumer markets or industrial outlets. 7/

Consumption Growth Slow: Total use of eggs.has trended slowly upward, from 4.9 billion dozen in 1950 to 5.3 billion in 1969. Consumption increased during the 1950's, declined in the early 1960's, and has moved slowly upward since 1963. Over the two decades, consumption increased less than the increase in population, resulting in a decline in per capita use of eggs (table 1).

Population of the 48 States increased from 152 million in 1950 to over 200 million in 1969. Per capita consumption of eggs averaged 390 eggs a year in the early 1950's but declined to 317 eggs in 1963. Since 1963, per capita consumption has fluctuated with no clear trend evident.

While national per capita disposable income gained from less than $1,400 in 1950 to over $3,000 for 1969, egg prices generally declined. This resulted in a

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6/ Rogers, George B. and Voss, Leonard B., Pricing Systems for Eggs, ERS, USDA, MRR No. 850, May 1969.

7/ James, Harold B., Jr., Processed Egg Products: A Marketing Opportunity, ERS, USDA, Marketing and Transportation Situation, February 1969.

dollar purchasing more eggs in 1967 and 1968 than in most other years since 1950, while the same dollar would purchase less of most other food items. For example, in recent years, retail prices of eggs have been considerably lower relative to meats. In 1947-49 a pound of Choice beef at retail was equivalent in price to a dozen (large Grade A) eggs and a pound of pork was equivalent to 0.8 dozen of eggs. By 1967-69 the price of a pound of beef at retail was equivalent to 1.6 dozen eggs, and a pound of pork was equivalent to 1.3 dozen eggs.

Prices Decline: Egg prices have generally trended downward since the late 1940's. Prices paid to producers for eggs averaged 46 cents a dozen in 1947-49. Since 1950, prices generally trended downward to a low of 31 cents a dozen for 1967. Prices showed some recovery in 1968 and were particularly strong in 1969, rising to their highest levels since the early 1950's. A small reduction in egg output, strong consumer demand, relatively high meat prices and increased quantities of eggs going for both hatchery use and breaking purposes contributed to the 1969 strength.

Even though prices of eggs trended downward over the years, per capita egg use also declined. Demand for eggs appears to have been tempered by a number of factors. Less strenuous work for much of the population has reduced the need for a large breakfast. And with more married women in the labor force, eggs for breakfast have been replaced by cereals and sweet rolls or no breakfast. Also, people in general are more concerned about weight and health problems. Adverse publicity in recent years about cholesterol and its possible effect on health likely has reduced the demand for eggs.

Methods of determining basic price levels for eggs have not kept pace with the rapid changes in production and marketing over the years. In 1966, Congress appropriated special funds to USDA for a study of how market eggs are priced and what changes should be made to improve or change the present pricing systems for eggs more nearly to reflect changes in the demand for and supply of eggs.

A large amount of research work on pricing and related subjects has been completed and published. In mid-1969 a committee was formed, largely from the industry, to study and make recommendations for change in egg pricing methods. On May 20, 1970, this committee issued its recommendations and held a public meeting June 4 to discuss them.

PROJECTIONS

Prospects for the egg industry during the 1970's, like those for other agricultural enterprises, depend on many factors--not only those peculiar to the egg industry, but also those affecting consumer incomes and preferences and the supplies and relative costs of closely competing products. The projections for eggs are based on the following assumptions, some of which may not materialize: (1) Population increase not expected to quite match the 14 percent growth of the sixties; (2) continued general economic growth, with a period of easing inflationary pressures followed by a slower rise in the general price level; (3) high employment levels and rising labor costs; and (4) continued low prices for eggs relative to prices of red meats.

Production and Use to Expand Slowly: Egg production and use will continue to expand slowly during the 1970's--probably at around 1 percent a year. Thus, output in 1980 is projected around a tenth above the 5.7 million dozen in 1969. Such growth in the market for eggs may require only a small increase in the number of layers. How many more will largely depend on the rate of lay. Output per hen will likely continue to increase slowly--to around 230 eggs per year by 1980, compared with 220 in 1969. If this occurs, the projected growth in the market for

1980 would require an expansion of about 5 percent in the number of layers--from the 313 million in 1969. However, if the practice of recycling old hens gains substantially, the rate of lay might not gain and could trend downward.

Imports of eggs and egg products likely will add little to the egg supply. Imports of eggs during the 1960's averaged less than 0.1 percent of U.S. production. Although imports may show some increase, they are expected to continue to be of minor importance in the 1970's.

Exports of eggs at the end of the decade likely will be near recent levels of 40-50 million dozens. Eggs used for hatching--both for broiler and egg-type chicks will increase, possibly to 550 to 560 million dozens by 1980. Most, if not all, the increase in hatching eggs use will go for larger broiler production. Egg production going for export and hatching purposes would account for about 10 percent of projected production, compared with 7 percent in 1969.

Per Capita Use to Slip: Total use of eggs is expected to increase around a tenth over the decade, slightly less than the projected growth in population; and more eggs will be used for hatching. Thus, per capita consumption of eggs likely will continue to trend slowly downward--declining by perhaps around 5 percent from the 316 eggs consumed in 1969. The decline will be in table eggs as consumption of processed eggs is expected to gain. Quantity of shell eggs going into such production by 1980 may average substantially above the equivalent of 31 eggs used per person in 1969.

Table 1.--Eggs: Supply and utilization, 1950-69 1/

Year	Supply						Utilization							
	Production 2/	Imports 3/	Beginning stocks 4/			Total supply	Ending stocks	Exports and shipments			Domestic disappearance			
			Commercial	USDA	Total			Commercial	USDA 5/	Total	Eggs used for hatching 6/	Military 7/	Civilian	
													Total	Per capita
	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	Mil. doz.	No.
1950	5,404	20	53	206	259	5,683	356	30	150	180	200	71	8/4,875	389
1951	5,322	8	52	304	356	5,686	108	39	215	254	228	155	4,941	393
1952	5,323	8	63	45	108	5,439	54	54	11	65	218	118	4,984	390
1953	5,307	7	54	---	54	5,368	38	58	---	58	227	117	4,928	379
1954	5,402	4	38	---	38	5,444	69	64	---	64	224	101	4,986	376
1955	5,407	2	69	---	69	5,478	73	63	2	65	228	91	5,021	371
1956	5,500	2	73	---	73	5,575	88	59	5	64	256	80	5,087	369
1957	5,442	1	88	---	88	5,531	68	50	---	50	252	83	5,078	362
1958	5,442	2	68	---	68	5,512	49	39	5	44	287	70	5,062	354
1959	5,542	1	45	---	45	5,588	65	50	4	54	280	63	5,125	352
1960	5,339	3	65	---	65	5,407	51	42	2	44	282	63	4,967	334
1961	5,358	3	51	---	51	5,412	48	40	2	42	302	64	4,956	328
1962	5,403	2	48	---	48	5,453	50	32	---	32	303	70	4,998	326
1963	5,345	1	50	---	50	5,396	44	42	1	43	304	67	4,938	317
1964	5,435	2	44	---	44	5,481	46	30	2	32	312	76	5,015	318
1965	5,474	1	46	---	46	5,521	41	39	---	39	333	94	5,014	314
1966	5,540	15	41	---	41	5,596	28	41	---	41	365	102	5,060	313
1967	5,836	4	28	---	28	5,868	71	55	---	55	361	110	5,271	323
1968	5,773	6	71	---	71	5,850	56	46	---	46	364	108	5,276	320
1969 9/	5,744	9	56	---	56	5,809	34	41	---	41	394	83	5,257	316

1/ Beginning in 1960, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

2/ Estimated farm output plus nonfarm production estimated at 10 percent of farm production in 1950-54. Beginning in 1955, this adjustment was reduced 1 percentage point per year to zero in 1964.

3/ Shell eggs and the approximate shell-egg equivalent of dried and frozen eggs.

4/ Storage stocks include shell eggs and the approximate shell-egg equivalent of frozen eggs. In 1950-58 commercial storage holdings also included the shell-egg equivalent of reported stocks of dried eggs solids.

5/ Beginning in 1955 exports under the Mutual Security Act of 1951 and USDA donations to Territories.

6/ Estimated on the basis of chickens hatched.

7/ Includes USDA donations to military and military feeding of civilians in occupied territories.

8/ Excludes storage losses of 1 million dozen in 1950.

9/ Preliminary.

Table 2 .--Eggs: Number produced by regions and for the U.S., selected years, 1940-69

Year	North Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	West 1/	United States
				Millions			
1940	6,298	8,593	10,415	3,443	6,618	4,340	39,707
1945	8,335	11,389	16,913	4,669	9,583	5,332	56,221
1950	10,137	11,743	16,690	5,156	8,786	6,442	58,954
1955	10,993	11,691	16,584	5,546	7,347	7,365	59,526
1960	10,040	10,798	15,113	8,084	8,789	8,778	61,602
1965	9,986	9,673	11,860	11,333	12,382	10,458	65,692
1966	9,765	9,485	11,158	12,186	13,144	10,746	66,484
1967	9,839	9,832	11,251	13,285	14,482	11,342	70,031
1968	9,639	9,759	10,075	13,541	14,672	11,584	69,270
1969	9,772	9,311	9,457	14,402	14,398	11,585	68,925

1/ For 1960, Hawaii is included in the West; since 1960 both Hawaii and Alaska.

Table 3 .--Poultry and eggs: Civilian per capita consumption, 1960-69

Year	Eggs			Chickens			Turkeys	Total poultry
	Shell	Processed	Total	Broilers	Farm	Total		
		Number				Pounds		
1960	306	28	334	23.3	4.7	28.0	6.1	34.1
1961	298	30	328	25.8	4.2	30.0	7.4	37.4
1962	296	30	326	25.6	4.3	29.9	7.0	36.9
1963	290	27	317	26.9	3.8	30.7	6.8	37.5
1964	287	31	318	27.5	3.5	31.0	7.3	38.3
1965	285	29	314	29.4	3.9	33.3	7.4	40.7
1966	283	30	313	32.2	3.8	36.0	7.8	43.8
1967	289	34	323	32.7	4.4	37.1	8.6	45.7
1968	288	32	320	33.0	4.4	37.4	7.9	45.1
1969	285	31	316	35.1	4.1	39.2	8.4	47.6

Table 4.--Gross farm income from poultry and eggs, 1960-69 1/

Year	Value of sales and consumption on farms											
	Eggs		Other poultry and turkey hatching eggs		Broilers 6/	Turkeys		Nonbroiler chickens		Total		
	Sales	Consumption on farms 2/	Sales	Consumption on farms 2/		Sales	Consumption on farms 2/ 3/	Sales	Consumption on farms 2/	Sales	Consumption on farms 2/ 7/	Gross income 7/ 8/
	Million Dollars											
1960	1,731	111	55	1	1,014	371	---	105	35	3,276	147	3,423
1961	1,750	98	59	1	947	356	---	91	27	3,203	126	3,329
1962	1,703	84	59	1	1,049	352	---	93	24	3,256	108	3,364
1963	1,747	77	61	1	1,063	377	---	91	20	3,339	98	3,437
1964	1,770	67	65	1	1,070	383	---	86	16	3,374	83	3,457
1965	1,788	56	68	1	1,218	421	---	86	13	3,581	70	3,651
1966	2,114	51	6/ 79	---	1,372	486	---	100	12	4,151	63	4,214
1967	1,781	39	6/ 84	---	1,223	460	---	92	9	3,640	48	3,688
1968	1,921	38	6/ 75	---	1,326	416	---	90	8	3,828	46	3,874
1969 5/	2,256	38	6/ 81	---	1,531	453	---	103	8	4,424	46	4,470

1/ Includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1961, except for other poultry and turkey hatching eggs.
2/ Consumed in households of farm producers.
3/ Included with sales beginning in 1960.
4/ Revised.
5/ Preliminary.
6/ Includes consumption in households of producers, which is less than 1 percent of production.
7/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
8/ Value of sales plus home consumption.

Table 5.--Per capita consumption of shell eggs, by months, 1960-70

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
	Number												
1960	27.5	24.7	27.7	26.6	24.9	23.1	24.9	24.4	24.0	25.3	25.6	26.9	305.6
1961	26.2	23.3	26.3	25.3	24.4	22.5	24.4	24.3	23.9	25.3	25.2	26.7	297.8
1962	26.3	23.5	26.5	25.3	24.4	22.4	23.6	24.0	23.6	24.9	25.0	26.4	295.9
1963	25.5	22.5	25.8	24.2	23.9	22.5	23.6	23.8	23.3	24.5	24.5	25.5	289.6
1964	25.2	23.4	25.4	23.5	23.7	22.1	23.3	23.9	23.1	24.3	23.9	25.3	287.1
1965	25.3	22.1	24.5	24.1	24.1	22.1	23.6	23.6	22.9	24.4	23.7	24.7	285.1
1966	24.5	22.0	24.6	23.4	23.6	21.8	23.3	23.4	22.8	24.6	24.2	25.1	283.3
1967	25.0	22.1	25.2	23.8	23.9	22.2	24.0	24.0	23.4	24.6	24.5	25.8	288.5
1968	25.7	23.5	25.4	24.2	24.2	22.5	23.7	23.5	23.0	24.1	23.7	24.8	288.3
1969	24.8	22.1	25.4	23.7	24.2	22.3	23.5	23.7	23.1	23.8	23.6	24.7	284.9
1970													

Table 6.--Eggs: Production, disposition and value, 1960-69 1/

Year	Average number of layers on hand during the year	Eggs						
		Produced		Consumed on farms where produced	Sold	Price per dozen	Value of-	
		Per layer on hand during the year 2/	Total				Sales	Sales and consumption 3/
	Millions	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Cents	Million dollars	Million dollars
1960	295	209	61,462	3,782	57,680	36.0	1,731	1,841
1961	297	210	62,423	3,364	59,509	35.6	1,750	1,848
1962	300	212	63,569	3,026	60,543	33.8	1,703	1,787
1963	298	213	63,500	2,729	60,770	34.5	1,747	1,824
1964	301	217	65,215	2,439	62,776	33.8	1,770	1,836
1965	302	218	65,692	2,056	63,636	33.7	1,788	1,844
1966	305	218	66,484	1,612	64,872	39.1	2,114	2,165
1967	317	221	70,031	1,558	68,473	31.2	1,781	1,820
1968	315	220	69,270	1,393	67,877	34.0	1,921	1,959
1969 4/	313	220	68,925	1,172	67,753	40.0	2,256	2,294
1970								

1/ Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1961. 2/ Number of eggs produced during the year divided by the average number of layers on hand during the year. 3/ Eggs consumed are valued at same price per dozen as eggs sold. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 7 .--Commercial broiler production, average live weight, price per pound and value, 1960-69 1/

Year	Production		Average live weight per bird	Average price received by producers per pound	Value of production 2/
	Number	Live weight			
	Millions	Million pounds	Pound	Cents	Million dollars
1960	1,795	6,017	3.35	16.9	1,014
1961	1,991	6,832	3.43	13.9	947
1962	2,023	6,907	3.41	15.2	1,049
1963	2,102	7,276	3.46	14.6	1,063
1964	2,161	7,521	3.48	14.2	1,070
1965	2,334	8,115	3.48	15.0	1,218
1966	2,572	8,993	3.50	15.3	1,372
1967	2,593	9,187	3.54	13.3	1,223
1968	2,621	9,332	3.56	14.2	1,326
1969 3/	2,788	10,046	3.60	15.2	1,531
1970					

1/ Includes Alsaka and Hawaii beginning in 1961.
2/ Includes consumption in households of producers which is less than 1 percent of total production.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 8 .--Nonbroiler chicken: Slaughter, disposition and income, 1960-69 1/

Year	Live weight slaughter						Price per pound	Value of-	
	Average per bird			Total					
	Sold	Consumed on farms where produced	All	Sold	Consumed on farms where produced	Sold and consumed		Sales	Sales plus consumption 2/
	Pounds			Million pounds			Cents	Million dollars	
1960	4.8	3.6	4.4	866	298	1,164	12.2	105	141
1961	4.8	3.6	4.4	902	268	1,170	10.1	91	118
1962	4.8	3.6	4.5	920	239	1,159	10.2	93	117
1963	4.8	3.6	4.5	908	205	1,112	10.0	91	110
1964	4.8	3.7	4.6	937	179	1,116	9.2	86	102
1965	4.8	3.7	4.6	968	152	1,120	8.9	86	100
1966	4.9	3.7	4.7	1,034	124	1,158	9.7	100	112
1967	4.8	3.7	4.7	1,158	110	1,268	7.9	92	100
1968	4.8	3.7	4.7	1,097	99	1,196	8.2	90	98
1969 3/	4.9	3.7	4.8	1,058	89	1,147	9.7	103	111
1970									

1/ Does not include commercial broilers. Included Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1961.
2/ Farm chickens consumed are valued at same price per pound as chickens sold.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 9 .--Number of chickens other than commercial broilers: January 1 inventory, lost raised and slaughtered during the year, 1960-70

Year	January 1 inventory							Lost during the year 2/	Raised 3/	Sold and consumed on farms where produced
	Potential layers				Pullets under 3 mos. not yet laying	Other chickens 1/	Total chickens			
	Hens	Pullets		Total						
		Laying	Not yet laying 3 months old and older							
					Thousands					
1960	126,747	192,622	32,397	351,766		17,718	369,484	69,161	329,658	265,008
1961	133,423	176,006	38,473	347,902		18,180	366,082	64,410	339,650	263,930
1962	131,783	183,453	43,556	358,792		18,600	377,392	62,767	319,504	258,554
1963	136,163	173,851	47,288	357,302		18,273	375,575	59,640	314,015	247,688
1964	137,172	172,571	53,817	363,560		18,702	382,262	60,197	315,531	243,478
1965	136,543	176,402	62,366	375,311		18,807	394,118	61,505	301,435	241,029
1966	142,807	166,177	37,476	346,460	39,568	6,991	393,019	57,937	339,801	246,137
1967	138,094	186,715	44,391	369,200	52,125	7,421	428,746	58,514	323,712	268,786
1968	139,327	189,971	44,831	374,129	44,025	7,004	425,158	54,000	301,780	252,303
1969	141,203	174,974	46,599	362,776	50,325	6,534	419,635	4/ 58,988	4/ 312,182	4/ 241,296
1970	139,970	185,742	48,817	374,529	50,307	6,697	431,533			

1/ Included are cockerals used for breeding and other male chickens. 2/ Loss during the year of chickens on hand January 1. 3/ Does not include young chickens lost. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 10 .--Egg-type chick hatchery operations, United States and 5 States reporting weekly, 1968 to date

Month	United States				5 States 1/						
	Hatch		Percentage change from year earlier		Hatch			Period 2/	Egg settings advanced 3 weeks		
	1968-69	1969-70	Hatch	Eggs in incubators first of month	1968-69	1969-70	Percentage change from year earlier		1968-69	1969-70	Percentage change from year earlier
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent	Thousands	Thousands	Percent		Thousands	Thousands	Percent
July	37,067	40,213	8	9	10,714	11,031	3	June 29-July 2	15,283	16,304	7
August	37,123	37,965	2	8	10,653	10,732	1	July 3-Aug. 30	12,322	12,537	2
September	37,489	39,453	5	3	11,816	11,660	-1	Aug. 31-Sept.27	14,279	14,222	0
October	40,374	39,987	-1	0	11,755	10,923	-7	Sept.28-Nov. 1	16,887	16,531	-2
November	35,753	34,052	-5	-11	9,567	10,292	8	Nov. 2-Nov. 29	11,420	12,242	7
December	33,979	[illegible]	14	8	9,956	10,443	5	Nov. 30-Jan. 3	14,510	15,997	10
January	38,044	45,675	20	13	10,344	12,992	26	Jan. 4-Jan. 31	12,050	15,251	27
February	40,297	47,048	17	8	11,456	12,579	10	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	14,851	16,274	10
March	53,621	63,969	19	12	13,951	15,819	13	Mar. 1-Mar. 28	15,936	18,230	14
April	60,293	69,318	15	15	14,277	15,812	11	Apr. 4-May 2	21,141	24,030	13
May	59,520			9				May 3-May 30	16,034	17,496	9
June	47,395							June 6-June 27	14,672	15,820	8
Total	520,955										

1/ The five States are Georgia, Illinois, California, Oregon and Washington.

2/ Weeks of 1969-70 and corresponding weeks of 1968-69.

Table 11.--Changes in replacement hatch and changes in layers on farms January 1

Year	Flock replacement pullets hatched July to June		Layers on farm January 1 following	
	Number	Percent change from year before	Number	Percent change from year before
	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent
1959-60	255,543	-17.7	309,429	-3.3
1960-61	281,501	10.2	315,236	1.9
1961-62	275,834	-2.0	310,014	-1.7
1962-63	280,029	1.5	309,743	-0.1
1963-64	285,894	2.1	312,945	1.0
1964-65	274,398	-4.0	308,984	-1.3
1965-66	299,752	9.2	324,809	5.1
1966-67	317,269	5.8	329,298	1.4
1967-68	277,996	-12.4	316,177	-4.0
1968-69	298,809	7.5	325,712	3.0
1969-70	260,793 *	9.6 *		

* July-April

Table 12.--Egg-type replacement hatch, by quarters, 1956-70

Year	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
	- - - - Million - - - -				
1956	136.4	151.4	22.3	23.9	334.0
1957	97.9	123.8	17.2	20.4	259.4
1958	104.3	142.8	24.8	26.4	298.2
1959	107.5	121.3	20.6	21.0	270.5
1960	66.6	120.4	25.9	26.9	239.8
1961	86.2	111.7	32.1	32.9	262.9
1962	73.7	109.6	34.0	33.7	251.0
1963	72.5	109.3	39.7	35.9	257.4
1964	74.0	107.0	43.7	39.5	264.2
1965	63.9	94.5	45.3	40.8	244.5
1966	71.1	106.0	53.2	54.4	284.7
1967	76.1	95.2	52.3	43.8	267.4
1968	62.9	83.3	55.8	55.1	257.2
1969	66.0	83.6	58.8	56.5	264.9
1970	78.3				

Table 13.--Pullets placed for broiler hatchery supply flocks, by quarters, 1956-70

Year 1/	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Year
	- - - - Million - - - -				
1956	7.0	8.1	5.5	5.6	26.2
1957	6.4	8.0	5.0	6.5	25.9
1958	7.0	10.0	7.9	6.5	31.4
1959	7.3	8.8	5.5	5.3	26.9
1960	6.1	10.0	6.6	6.2	28.9
1961	7.9	10.0	6.7	5.2	29.8
1962	7.8	7.8	7.2	6.1	28.9
1963	6.9	10.3	6.9	6.3	30.4
1964	7.9	8.2	7.8	6.6	30.5
1965	8.3	10.1	7.6	7.9	33.9
1966	9.5	11.6	9.8	8.8	39.7
1967	9.2	10.5	8.4	8.3	36.5
1968	8.6	10.3	8.8	9.3	36.9
1969	9.3	10.9	9.0	9.6	38.9
1970	10.0				

1/ Additional coverage beginning in 1964 accounted for approximately 4 percent more pullets than previous years.

Table 14.--Pullet chicks placed for laying flocks, by months, 1964-68 average and 1967-70 to date 1/

Month	1964-68 average	1967	1968	1969	1970
	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
January	19.6	22.5	19.2	22.0	26.0
February	23.3	26.1	22.1	23.0	26.8
March	35.4	36.7	30.2	30.4	35.6
April	41.7	40.7	34.8	33.6	38.5
May	38.2	37.4	32.7	33.8	
June	27.4	27.6	26.1	27.1	
July	20.1	19.7	21.4	23.1	
August	19.0	20.7	21.4	22.0	
September	19.4	20.3	21.9	22.7	
October	19.6	19.1	23.1	23.2	
November	17.8	16.8	21.0	20.3	
December	17.5	16.2	20.1	22.6	
Total	299.1	303.9	294.1	303.8	

1/ One-half egg-type chick hatched plus pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks by leading breeders.

Table 15.--Changes from the preceding year in selected broiler industry statistics, 1962 to date 1/

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
	Pullet chicks placed for broiler hatchery supply flocks 7-14 months earlier											
1962	13	11	9	7	2	-3	-6	-6	-6	-7	-9	-11
1963	-12	-11	-10	-8	-6	-3	-1	2	7	8	9	8
1964	8	7	6	7	8	9	8	5	3	1	-2	-5
1965	-6	-5	-5	-6	-7	-6	-3	2	4	5	7	10
1966	12	11	10	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	12	14
1967	16	17	18	18	20	20	20	20	17	10	6	-0
1968	-4	-7	-8	-10	-12	-11	-10	-13	-19	-8	-6	-5
1969	-4	-3	-2	-1	1	3	5	6	8	7	8	8
1970	9	8	7	6	6	6	4	4	4	5		
	Broiler chick placements in 22 or 23 States advanced 2 months to expected marketing month											
1962	0	3	2	2	-1	0	-2	-1	-1	3	12	19
1963	18	10	4	-1	0	2	6	7	5	2	0	1
1964	4	6	6	5	3	1	-1	1	4	5	5	4
1965	2	3	5	6	7	7	9	11	11	13	13	14
1966	13	14	14	12	10	9	9	8	8	10	11	11
1967	8	3	2	3	4	2	0	-1	1	-1	-3	-4
1968	-3	-0	1	-2	-3	-1	1	1	1	0	2	4
1969	6	4	5	6	6	8	8	7	7	9	11	9
1970	11	9	13	12	10	9						
	Broiler prices received by U.S. producers											
1962	-3	-3	-3	-1	4	11	18	27	29	26	12	0
1963	-7	-6	-2	2	3	1	-3	-8	-9	-6	-3	-3
1964	-7	-7	-10	-9	-7	-3	0	3	3	2	1	1
1965	4	6	8	10	11	10	7	2	0	0	2	7
1966	9	10	8	8	5	5	3	3	-1	-4	-10	-13
1967	-13	-13	-12	-17	-16	-15	-14	-14	-13	-12	-8	-7
1968	-4	-2	0	5	8	10	11	12	10	10	10	11
1969	7	5	4	3	3	2	6	12	13	11	7	3
1970	-1	-2	-5	-7								
	Prices paid to commercial hatcheries for broiler-type chicks 2/											
1962	-22	-20	-19	-16	-11	-5	4	15	23	25	20	15
1963	11	10	12	14	13	6	0	-6	-8	-8	-8	-9
1964	-11	-13	-14	-13	-10	-5	-4	-3	-4	-4	-1	4
1965	10	15	18	21	19	16	11	6	0	-3	-5	-3
1966	-1	0	1	2	5	7	8	9	9	6	1	-5
1967	-7	-16	-19	-22	-22	-21	-21	-23	-24	-21	-17	-11
1968	-6	3	10	15	17	15	15	17	21	21	21	19
1969	17	12	8	4	-1	-2	1	4	5	6	6	5
1970	5	3	0	0								
	Prices paid to Georgia producers for hatching eggs											
1962	-22	-22	-24	-22	-14	-3	9	24	33	34	28	23
1963	21	24	31	35	29	15	5	-1	-1	-1	-3	-8
1964	-14	-18	-18	-17	-13	-8	-12	-11	-11	-4	-1	4
1965	9	13	15	16	14	10	6	2	-2	-3	-3	-1
1966	0	0	0	1	3	5	5	7	7	5	0	-4
1967	-8	-11	-12	-13	-13	-13	-13	-14	-15	-13	-10	-7
1968	-3	2	6	8	9	8	9	11	13	14	14	13
1969	11	8	6	2	-2	-3	-2	0	0	0	1	0
1970	2	1	-1	0								

1/ Fluctuations in monthly data reduced by the use of 3-month moving averages. 2/ U.S. average prices 1962 through November 1964 and Georgia price thereafter.

Table 16.--Export payments on chicken to Switzerland and Greece, 1968-70

Month and Year	Amount Covered				Price range		Cost of program				Total Cost	
	Switzerland		Greece		Necks and giblets		Switzerland		Greece			
	Monthly	Cumulative	Monthly	Cumulative	With	Without	Monthly	Cumulative	Monthly	Cumulative	Monthly	Cumulative
	1,000 pounds				Cents per pound		1,000 dollars					
1968												
May	480	480			16.50	17.50	81.6	81.6			81.6	81.6
June	2,040	2,520			16.50	18.00	356.2	437.7			356.2	437.7
July	446	2,746			17.00	18.00	76.1	476.5			76.1	476.5
August	2,260	5,006			16.50	18.00	386.6	863.1			386.6	863.1
September	641	5,647			16.50	17.50	106.8	969.8			106.8	969.8
October	1,168	6,815			13.50	14.75	164.2	1,134.1			164.2	1,134.1
November	575	7,390			14.25	14.75	84.3	1,218.4			84.3	1,218.4
December	878	8,268			15.50	16.75	144.4	1,362.8			144.4	1,362.8
1969												
January	2,057	10,325			15.50	17.00	336.1	1,698.9			336.1	1,698.9
February 1/												
March	630	10,955			16.50	17.90	111.0	1,810.0			111.0	1,810.0
April	1,569	12,524			15.75	17.90	266.9	2,076.0			266.9	2,076.0
May	3,029	15,553			16.25	18.00	534.9	2,610.9			534.9	2,610.9
June	1,698	17,251			16.75	18.00	296.4	2,907.2			296.4	2,907.2
July	1,913	19,164			17.00	18.00	336.6	3,243.8			336.6	3,243.8
August	608	19,772			16.25	18.00	106.0	3,369.8			106.0	3,369.8
September	745	20,517			17.00	18.00	131.5	3,486.3			131.5	3,486.3
October	462	20,979			16.50	17.75	79.7	3,561.0			79.7	3,561.0
November	352	21,331			15.00	17.50	58.6	3,619.6			58.6	3,619.6
December	674	22,005			13.30	16.45	101.0	3,720.6			101.0	3,720.6
1970												
January	347	5,101	298	298	11.75	15.40	50.8	864.0	36.0	36.0	86.8	900.0
February	166	5,267	356	654	10.00	14.45	22.0	886.0	38.0	74.0	146.8	960.0
March	1,052	6,319	213	867	8.95	14.40	145.0	1,031.0	19.0	93.0	310.8	1,124.0
April	2,520	8,839	656	1,523	7.50	15.20	336.0	1,367.0	58.0	151.0	704.8	1,518.0
May	2,244	11,083	130	1,653	7.75	14.35	303.0	1,670.0	10.0	161.0	1,017.8	1,831.0
June 2/	1,436	12,519	70	1,729	7.00	13.70	179.1	1,849.1	4.9	165.9	1,201.8	2,015.0

1/ No acceptable orders received. 2/ Two weeks in June only.

Table 17.--Turkeys: January 1 inventory, lost, raised, and slaughtered during the year, 1960 to date

Year	January 1 inventory				Lost 1/	Raised 2/			Slaughtered		
	Number		Value of all turkeys								
	Breeder hen	Total	Per head	Total		Heavy breed	Light breed	Total	Sold 3/	Consumed on farms where produced	Sold and consumed
	Thousands	Thousands	Dollars	Mil. dol.	Thousands	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
1960	3,327	5,633	4.89	27.5	187	74.1	10.3	84.5	82.9	---	82.9
1961	4,316	7,008	4.91	34.4	253	95.0	12.7	107.7	108.1	---	108.1
1962	3,823	6,423	3.79	24.3	251	83.1	9.0	92.1	91.9	---	91.9
1963	3,777	6,374	4.40	28.0	214	84.2	9.8	94.1	94.2	---	94.2
1964	3,636	5,996	4.28	25.7	213	89.8	11.4	101.1	100.8	---	100.8
1965	3,555	6,100	4.40	26.8	211	93.6	12.3	105.9	104.9	---	104.9
1966	3,920	6,905	5.26	36.3	253	101.0	15.6	116.5	115.4	---	115.4
1967	4,148	7,817	5.13	40.1	263	110.2	16.4	126.6	126.8	---	126.8
1968	3,392	7,301	4.65	33.9	198	93.1	13.4	106.5	106.4	---	106.4
1969	3,290	6,604	4.95	32.7	212	95.1	11.3	106.4	106.2	---	106.2
1970 4/	3,396	6,674	5.50	36.8							

1/ Loss during the year of turkeys on hand January 1. 2/ Does not include turkeys lost. 3/ Included consumption in households of producers beginning in 1960. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 18.--Turkey: Slaughter, disposition, and income, 1960-69

Year	Live weight slaughter							Price per pound	Value of-	
	Average per bird				Total					
	Hens	Toms	Fryers	All	Sold	Consumed on farms where produced 1/	Sold and consumed 2/		Sales	Sales plus consumption 3/
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents	Million dollars	Million dollars
1960	14.5	24.8	8.7	17.6	1,463	---	1,463	25.4	371	371
1961	14.5	24.4	8.7	17.4	1,882	---	1,882	18.9	356	356
1962	14.6	24.8	8.7	17.7	1,627	---	1,627	21.6	352	352
1963	14.8	25.0	8.7	18.0	1,694	---	1,694	22.3	377	377
1964	14.9	25.4	8.7	18.1	1,824	---	1,824	21.0	383	383
1965	14.8	25.4	8.8	18.1	1,901	---	1,901	22.2	421	421
1966	14.9	25.2	8.9	18.3	2,107	---	2,107	23.1	486	486
1967	14.8	25.4	8.9	18.6	2,354	---	2,354	19.7	458	458
1968	15.3	25.8	9.0	18.9	2,025	---	2,025	20.5	413	416
1969 4/	15.2	25.3	9.3	20.0	2,023	---	2,023	22.4	453	453
1970										

1/ Included with sold after 1959. 2/ Added from unrounded data. 3/ Turkeys consumed are valued at the same price per pound as turkeys sold. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 19 . -Turkey hatchery operations, United States and 10 States reporting weekly, September 1968 to date

Month	United States				Period 2/	10 States 1/					
	Hatch		Percentage change from year earlier			Hatch			Egg settings advanced 4 weeks		
	1968-69	1969-70	Hatch	Eggs in incubators first of month		1968-69	1969-70	Percentage change from a year earlier	1968-69	1969-70	Percentage change from a year earlier
	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent		Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
September	2,070	1,618	-22	-21	Sept. 28 - Nov. 1	1,371	888	-35	2,223	1,447	-35
October	2,257	1,739	-23	-26	Nov. 2 - Nov.29	922	1,025	11	1,372	1,564	14
November	2,252	2,382	+6	+1	Nov. 30 - Jan. 3	2,476	3,128	26	2,981	3,819	28
December	2,904	3,996	+38	+26	Jan. 4 - Jan.31	3,573	4,843	36	5,475	7,117	30
January	5,925	7,552	+27	+27	Feb. 1 - Feb.28	6,591	7,813	19	10,471	11,715	12
February	10,009	11,556	+15	+10	Mar. 1 - Mar.28	11,540	11,998	4	17,693	17,875	1
March	18,016	19,105	+6	+2	Apr. 4 - May 2	16,091	16,867	5	25,252	25,945	3
April	20,685	21,462	+4	+1	May 3 - May 30	13,037	13,732	5	21,720	22,017	1
May	20,703			+2	June 1 - June27				20,069	20,523	2
June	16,801										
July	9,738										
August	3,657										

1/ The 10 States are California, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Beginning with the period August 3, 1968, comparison are for 6 States only: California, Virginia, Missouri, Ohio, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

2/ Weeks of 1969-70 and corresponding weeks of 1968-69.

Table 20.--Turkeys: Monthly hatchings, by breed type, advanced to indicate prospective month of marketing, 48 States, 1965 to date

Month of marketing	Light breeds advanced 4 months			Heavy breeds						All turkeys: Sum of preceding columns *		
				Hens advanced 5 months			Toms advanced 6 months					
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
January	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.8	3.2	4.1	3.9	4.7	6.0	6.1
February	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.8	2.6	2.5
March	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.6	2.1
April	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.9	2.4
May	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.9	2.8	3.6
June	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.6	2.4	3.7	0.7	1.1	1.8	3.1	4.4	6.4
July	1.1	1.2	1.1	3.9	5.1	6.5	1.6	2.4	3.7	6.6	8.6	11.3
August	1.3	1.5	1.0	9.1	10.0	10.9	3.9	5.1	6.5	14.4	16.6	18.4
September	1.7	1.9	1.3	10.4	11.1	11.1	9.1	10.0	10.9	21.2	23.0	23.3
October	1.7	2.1	2.0	10.6	11.3	11.3	10.4	11.1	11.1	22.8	23.4	24.3
November	1.8	2.6	2.5	8.1	8.3	8.8	10.6	11.3	11.3	20.5	22.2	22.6
December	1.2	1.9	2.3	4.1	3.9	4.2	9.1	8.3	8.8	13.3	14.1	15.4
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
January	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.2	4.2	4.0	4.1	6.5	6.0	6.2
February	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.9	1.2	2.8	2.5	2.4
March	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	2.3	1.9	1.7
April	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	2.6	2.0	2.2
May	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	3.0	2.6	3.1
June	0.7	0.6	0.7	2.1	2.6	3.3	1.2	1.1	1.5	4.0	4.3	5.5
July	0.9	0.8	0.9	4.1	4.7	5.4	2.1	2.6	3.3	7.1	8.1	9.7
August	1.2	1.0	1.0	8.4	8.6	9.1	4.1	4.7	5.4	13.7	14.3	15.5
September	1.3	1.0		9.5	9.8	10.2	8.4	8.6	9.1	19.2	19.4	
October	1.9	1.3		10.0	9.8		9.5	9.8	10.2	21.4	21.0	
November	2.2	1.6		7.9	7.7		10.0	9.8		20.1	19.2	
December	1.6	1.3		4.0	4.1		7.9	7.7		13.5	13.1	

* Detail may not add exactly to totals due to rounding.

Table 21.--Per capita consumption of broilers, turkey and red meat, by quarters, 1960-69

Item and year	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	Total 1/
			Pounds		
Broilers:					
1960	5.1	6.2	6.5	5.5	23.3
1961	5.4	7.4	7.3	5.7	25.8
1962	5.5	7.0	6.8	6.3	25.6
1963	6.1	7.1	7.4	6.4	26.9
1964	6.4	7.4	7.4	6.4	27.5
1965	6.6	7.6	8.1	7.1	29.4
1966	7.2	8.3	8.7	8.0	32.2
1967	7.5	8.7	8.7	7.8	32.7
1968	7.7	8.4	8.9	8.0	33.0
1969	8.0	9.0	9.3	8.8	35.1
Turkey:					
1960	.6	.8	1.3	3.4	6.1
1961	.6	1.0	1.7	4.1	7.4
1962	.7	.9	1.5	3.9	7.0
1963	.6	.9	1.5	3.9	6.8
1964	.7	.9	1.8	4.0	7.3
1965	.7	.8	1.8	4.1	7.4
1966	.7	1.0	2.0	4.1	7.8
1967	.8	1.1	2.2	4.5	8.6
1968	.9	1.1	1.9	4.0	7.9
1969	1.0	1.2	2.0	4.2	8.4
Beef and veal:					
1960	22.3	22.3	24.0	22.5	91.1
1961	22.3	23.6	24.0	23.4	93.3
1962	23.4	23.4	24.2	23.3	94.3
1963	23.7	24.5	25.7	25.3	99.2
1964	25.1	26.7	26.7	26.5	105.0
1965	25.9	25.1	26.7	26.8	104.5
1966	26.5	26.7	28.0	27.3	108.5
1967	27.4	27.6	27.7	27.3	110.0
1968	27.9	27.7	29.1	28.3	113.0
1969	28.0	27.4	29.5	29.2	114.1
Pork, excluding lard:					
1960	17.5	15.6	15.1	16.7	64.9
1961	15.8	15.0	14.2	17.0	62.0
1962	16.2	15.4	14.5	17.4	63.5
1963	16.4	15.9	15.1	17.9	65.3
1964	16.6	15.6	15.3	17.8	65.3
1965	15.6	14.7	13.8	14.4	58.5
1966	13.5	14.2	14.1	16.2	58.0
1967	16.4	15.0	15.3	17.2	63.9
1968	16.5	15.8	15.8	17.9	66.0
1969	17.0	15.9	15.4	16.5	64.8
Lamb and mutton:					
1960	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	4.8
1961	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	5.1
1962	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	5.2
1963	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	4.8
1964	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.2
1965	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	3.7
1966	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	4.0
1967	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	3.9
1968	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.7
1969	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	3.4
All red meat:					
1960	41.1	39.0	40.3	40.4	160.8
1961	39.4	40.0	39.4	41.6	160.4
1962	41.1	40.0	39.9	42.0	163.0
1963	41.4	41.5	42.0	44.4	169.3
1964	42.9	43.3	43.0	45.3	174.5
1965	42.4	40.7	41.5	42.1	166.7
1966	41.0	42.0	43.1	44.4	170.5
1967	44.9	43.5	44.0	45.4	177.8
1968	45.4	44.4	45.8	47.1	182.7
1969	45.9	44.1	45.8	46.5	182.3

1/ Detail may not add exactly to total due to rounding.

Table 22 .--Chicken: Supply and utilization, 1960-69

Year	Supply				Utilization							
						Exports and shipments			Domestic disappearance			
										Civilian		
												Per capita
	Production 1/	Imports and inshipments	Beginning commercial stocks	Total supply	Ending commercial stocks	Commercial	USDA 2/	Total	Military 3/	USDA donations	Total	Ready-to-cook
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Mil. lbs.											Lbs.
	Ready-to-cook basis											
1960	5,208	---	161	5,369	130	181	1	182	74	4	4,983	28.0
1961	5,787	---	130	5,917	160	246	1	247	79	33	5,431	30.0
1962	5,825	---	160	5,985	124	258	4	262	98	42	5,501	29.9
1963	6,048	---	124	6,172	135	217	9	226	84	55	5,727	30.7
1964	6,219	---	135	6,354	138	244	6	250	87	54	5,879	31.0
1965	6,649	---	138	6,787	108	185	6	191	94	34	6,394	33.3
1966	7,309	---	108	7,417	163	172	---	172	97	45	6,985	36.0
1967	7,527	---	163	7,690	169	159	---	159	104	51	7,258	37.1
1968	7,580	1	169	7,750	97	165	---	165	100	46	7,388	37.4
1969 4/	8,059	1	97	8,157	110	176	---	176	80		7,791	39.0

1/ Includes chickens, other than commercial broilers, sold from and consumed on farms where produced, plus nonfarm production of these chickens estimated at 1 percent of farm output in 1960-64.

2/ Beginning in 1955, exports under P.L. 480 and USDA donations to Territories.

3/ Includes USDA donations to military and military feeding of civilians in occupied territories.

4/ Preliminary.

Table 23 .--Turkey: Supply and utilization, 1960-69

Year	Supply						Utilization						
			Beginning stocks 2/					Exports and shipments			Domestic disappearance		
												Civilian	
													Per capita
	Production 1/	Imports and inshipments	Commercial	USDA	Total	Total supply	Ending stocks 2/	Commercial	USDA	Total	Military 3/	Total	Ready-to-cook 4/
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Mil. lbs.												Lbs.
	Ready-to-cook basis												
1960	1,156	---	149	---	149	1,305	160	24	---	24	31	1,090	6.1
1961	1,506	---	160	---	160	1,666	263	28	---	28	29	1,346	7.4
1962	1,302	---	263	---	263	1,565	203	37	---	37	34	1,291	7.0
1963	1,355	---	203	---	203	1,558	217	31	---	31	40	1,270	6.8
1964	1,459	---	217	---	217	1,676	207	43	---	43	36	1,390	7.3
1965	1,521	---	207	---	207	1,728	200	58	---	58	40	1,430	7.5
1966	1,685	---	200	---	200	1,885	267	47	---	47	56	1,515	7.8
1967	1,883	---	267	---	267	2,150	367	49	---	49	53	1,681	8.6
1968	1,620	---	367	---	367	1,987	317	41	---	41	63	1,566	7.9
1969 5/	1,618	---	317	---	317	1,935	192	37	---	37	37	1,669	8.4

1/ Includes turkey sold from and consumed on farms where produced.

2/ Stock data in terms of product weight as reported.

3/ Includes USDA donations to military and military feeding of civilians in occupied territories.

4/ Includes giblets.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 24 .--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Tables 18-27.--Egg Prices:	Average price per dozen at mid-month for shell eggs and per pound for frozen egg products													
United States, received by farmers														
1968	Cents	31.8	30.3	30.6	29.0	27.3	30.5	32.9	34.3	43.0	37.8	39.1	42.2	34.0
1969	Cents	43.0	38.6	39.5	36.5	30.2	31.3	37.5	35.5	40.2	40.0	48.8	54.6	39.6
1970	Cents	53.1	47.3	42.5	35.1	29.9								
Grade A large eggs in retail stores in urban areas 2/ 3/														
1968	Cents	47.3	49.5	47.8	49.8	45.4	46.5	49.3	55.0	60.7	64.3	56.9	62.2	52.9
1969	Cents	66.4	64.4	60.1	60.8	53.9	51.3	53.0	63.4	63.0	63.4	67.8	77.9	62.1
1970	Cents	79.2	78.0	67.8	57.0									
New York, wholesale prices, white														
Large, 75 percent A 4/														
1968	Cents	35-36½	31½-33	33-34	30-31	26-26½	33-34	38	40½-41½	54½-55	43	46½	49½-50	38.29
1969	Cents	50	42½-43	46-46½	39½	33-33½	35	49	40	50½	45½	60	65	45.27
1970	Cents	63-64	51-52	50	37½	30½								
Medium														
1968	Cents	31½-33	28½	30-31	24-25	21-23	25½-27	32-33	33½-34½	46-47	34-35	41½-42½	47	33.07
1969	Cents	47½-48½	37½-39½	38-39½	36-37½	25½-26½	23-25	36-37	32½-33	41-41½	43-44	58-58½	61-62	40.48
1970	Cents	58-59	48-49½	44½-45½	33½	.26								
Frozen egg														
Whole egg, light colored														
1968	Cents	21.86	21.45	22.17	22.29	22.19	23.48	23.82	23.53	24.69	26.68	27.29	27.14	23.88
1969	Cents	27.33	27.29	27.53	27.31	26.39	25.84	26.92	28.44	31.16	35.15	40.81	41.76	30.49
1970	Cents	38.90	34.88	28.71	24.85	24.13								
White														
1968	Cents	11.50	11.50	11.72	11.92	11.92	12.13	12.65	13.98	14.41	16.36	16.78	16.71	13.46
1969	Cents	16.99	17.03	17.00	17.32	16.76	16.65	17.47	18.99	21.30	22.77	26.06	27.38	19.64
1970	Cents	26.24	23.78	19.60	16.59	15.91								
Yolks, light colored, sugared, 43 percent solids														
1968	Cents	38.44	38.00	38.31	37.79	37.57	39.08	39.92	39.67	41.20	44.76	46.08	46.56	40.62
1969	Cents	47.16	46.66	45.47	44.40	42.75	42.39	43.91	45.46	50.04	54.83	60.26	61.51	48.74
1970	Cents	58.49	54.03	47.65	41.79	40.88								
Chicago, weighted average prices, delivered white, 80 percent A														
Large														
1968	Cents	35.96	30.34	32.92	29.66	28.76	35.69	37.78	40.63	54.59	41.46	45.75	48.23	38.48
1969	Cents	49.37	42.60	44.97	38.83	33.86	34.67	48.39	39.59	49.60	46.32	60.33	64.20	46.06
1970	Cents	63.07	50.52	49.71	37.55	32.00								
Medium														
1968	Cents	30.00	27.28	27.42	14/	23.99	14/	31.00	33.68	43.85	32.06	40.34	45.28	33.49
1969	Cents	46.93	35.86	37.27	35.82	25.86	27.27	36.39	35.67	39.80	42.28	57.23	61.00	40.12
1970	Cents	54.92	43.73	43.96	32.75	25.00								
Iowa, received by farmers 4/														
Buyer quality and volume incentive														
Large														
1968	Cents	26½-29	24½-26½	26-28	25½-31	20½-24	28½-32	31-33	35-36½	47-49	34-37	39-40	40-42	32.73
1969	Cents	42½-44½	36-38	38½-39½	32½-33½	24½-26½	28-29½	40-42½	33-34	42½-44½	38½-40	49-54½	56-58	39.42
1970	Cents	55-57	44-46	41½-42½	28½-30	22-24								
Medium														
1968	Cents	23-24½	22½-24	22½-23½	21½-22½	16½-19	21-23	25½-27	26½-29	36-39	26-28	34-36	37-38	26.90
1969	Cents	40½-42½	29½-31½	28½-31½	27½-29½	16½-18½	19-21½	28-31	25-30	32-33	35-36	47-51	52-54	32.94
1970	Cents	48-50½	38-40	33½-36	22½-25	14-19								
Georgia, prices received by producers 4/														
Grade A, large														
1968	Cents	37	26½-27½	29	26-27	23-24	29½-32	33-36	36½-37	50-51	39-40	41-42	41-42	35.00
1969	Cents	45½-46½	38-39	41½-42	33½-34½	27-28	30-31	41-43	34-34½	43½-45	39½	52-53	58	40.00
1970	Cents	50-52	46-46½	42	31½	25-25½								

See footnotes on page 43.

Continued-

Table 24.—Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/—Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Tables 18-27.—Egg Prices: Average price per dozen at mid-month for shell eggs and per pound for frozen egg products —Continued														
Georgia, received by producers 4/														
Grade A, medium														
1968	Ct.	28	24	25½	20-21	19½	22½-26½	27½-30	29	41-42	31-32	37	31	28.68
1969	Ct.	43½	34-34½	34	31½-32	20-21	18-19	29-30	25-26½	35½-36	37	51-51½	55-55½	34.26
1970	Ct.	51-52	43-43½	38½	27½	18-19								
Los Angeles, delivered to retailers, cartoned, Grade AA														
Large														
1968	Ct.	37-43	26-42	34-40	30-36	31-37	31½-36½	36-41	37-40	46-49	43-46	42-45	49-52	39.58
1969	Ct.	49-52	45-48	46-49	40-43	33-36	36-39	46-49	42-45	49-52	46-49	56-59	63-66	47-42
1970	Ct.	61-64	60-63	51-54	41-44	35-38								
Medium														
1968	Ct.	36-40	33-37	32-36	28-32	28-32	27½-31½	32-37	33-36	40-43	39-42	39-42	46-49	36-29
1969	Ct.	46-49	41-44	43-46	37-40	27-30	32-35	40-43	36-39	42-45	43-46	53-56	61-64	43-25
1970	Ct.	59-62	55-58	44-47	37-40	31-34								
Tables 28-33.—Average broiler prices per pound														
Liveweight														
United States, at farm														
1968	Ct.	13.4	14.9	14.6	14.1	14.6	15.0	15.5	14.9	13.9	12.7	13.5	13.5	14.3
1969	Ct.	14.3	15.0	15.3	14.7	14.8	15.2	17.3	16.5	15.6	14.7	14.2	13.5	15.1
1970	Ct.	14.8	14.3	14.8	13.7	13.9								
Ready-to-cook weight														
9-city weighted average 5/														
1968	Ct.	25.64	28.11	27.96	27.33	27.57	28.14	29.01	28.19	27.62	25.08	25.73	25.73	27.15
1969	Ct.	27.14	28.41	28.90	28.36	29.63	30.21	32.78	30.99	29.63	28.39	27.41	27.56	29.06
1970	Ct.	28.64	27.36	27.92	26.62	26.80								
Frying chickens in retail stores in urban areas 2/ 3/														
1968	Ct.	38.0	38.0	41.5	40.6	39.7	39.9	39.9	40.9	41.3	39.9	39.2	39.2	39.8
1969	Ct.	39.1	40.0	41.1	42.2	40.8	42.7	44.4	44.5	44.7	42.5	42.8	42.1	42.2
1970	Ct.	42.8	42.3	41.5	40.9									
Chicken breasts, in retail urban areas 2/ 6/														
1968	Ct.	67.7	67.8	70.5	69.8	69.3	69.2	69.4	70.3	71.2	70.8	69.9	70.0	69.7
1969	Ct.	70.5	70.7	71.6	72.6	71.0	73.2	74.4	76.9	77.4	76.2	75.4	75.1	73.8
1970	Ct.	74.9	75.5	75.4	74.7									
Broilers, delivered, trucklots (U.S. and plant, Grade A)														
Chicago														
1968	Ct.	25.2	27.7	27.6	27.0	27.2	27.8	28.7	27.9	27.3	24.6	25.2	25.3	26.8
1969	Ct.	26.8	27.9	28.5	28.1	29.3	29.9	32.4	30.6	29.3	28.0	27.0	26.1	28.7
1970	Ct.	28.2	27.2	27.7	26.4	26.5								
New York														
1968	Ct.	25.3	27.8	27.8	27.1	27.5	28.0	29.0	28.2	27.5	24.8	25.1	25.3	27.0
1969	Ct.	27.0	28.2	28.7	28.2	29.2	30.0	32.6	30.7	29.8	28.2	29.2	30.0	28.8
1970	Ct.	28.4	26.8	27.7	26.8	26.9								
Los Angeles														
1968	Ct.	27.0	29.3	28.7	28.2	28.2	28.8	29.5	28.6	28.2	26.2	27.5	26.9	28.1
1969	Ct.	28.0	29.6	29.7	29.2	31.0	31.1	33.8	32.1	29.9	29.4	28.4	29.8	30.2
1970	Ct.	29.6	28.8	28.7	26.6	27.1								
Tables 34-39.—Average turkey prices per pound														
Liveweight														
United States, at farm at mid-month														
1968	Ct.	18.4	18.0	18.2	18.7	18.6	19.5	19.8	20.2	20.7	21.1	21.4	21.1	20.5
1969	Ct.	20.4	19.6	19.7	19.8	20.4	21.0	21.1	20.9	21.4	22.4	23.6	25.6	21.3
1970	Ct.	24.8	24.9	25.6	24.9	23.9								
San Joaquin Valley														
Heavy-type young toms														
1968	Ct.	—	—	—	—	18.5	19.2	19.1	19.2	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.2
1969	Ct.	—	20.0	19.0	21.5	22.0	20.7	20.7	20.9	21.0	22.5	23.4	24.6	21.5
1970	Ct.	24.1	---	---	24.5	24.6								

See footnotes on page 43.

Continued-

Table 24.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Tables 34-39.--Average turkey prices per pound -Continued														
Liveweight -Continued														
San Joaquin Valley														
Heavy-type young hens														
1968	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	20.9	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.3	22.0	23.1	21.5
1969	Ct.	19.4	21.0	22.5	21.7	22.8	22.6	22.6	22.5	23.3	25.1	27.0	30.2	23.4
1970	Ct.	---	24.0	30.0	25.1	24.5								
Virginia														
Fryer-roasters														
1968	Ct.	16.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22.0	22.0	23.4	
1969	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1970	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---								
Iowa														
Heavy-type young toms														
1968	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19.8	20.2	---	---	---	
1969	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20.8	21.8	22.6	---	
1970	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---								
Heavy-type young hens														
1968	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21.8	22.2	---	---	---	
1969	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22.9	24.6	25.4	---	
1970	Ct.	---	---	---	---	---								
Ready-to-cook weight														
In Retail stores in urban areas 2/ 7/														
Turkeys														
1968	Ct.	46.5	45.5	45.9	45.9	45.3	46.0	46.0	46.3	47.0	48.1	48.1	46.6	46.4
1969	Ct.	47.7	47.7	47.4	44.3	46.8	48.0	48.3	49.7	50.3	50.9	52.2	52.3	48.8
1970	Ct.	54.3	55.6	56.0	57.0									
New York, wholesale, frozen														
Toms, heaviest weights quoted														
1968	Ct.	35.1	34.8	34.8	35.0	35.6	37.5	40.0	40.2	40.5	39.3	38.4	36.9	37.3
1969	Ct.	36.7	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.6	38.0	39.2	39.3	39.6	39.9	42.1	43.6	38.7
1970	Ct.	44.8	47.0	49.1	49.9	50.4								
Hens, 12 - 14 pounds														
1968	Ct.	30.4	30.3	30.8	32.2	33.8	34.5	34.2	35.3	36.8	37.1	37.5	36.0	34.1
1969	Ct.	34.2	32.8	31.8	34.2	36.3	37.6	37.2	37.0	39.4	42.4	44.1	49.4	38.0
1970	Ct.	50.0	50.0	49.9	45.0	42.9								
Chicago, wholesale, frozen														
Toms, heaviest weights quoted														
1968	Ct.	34.1	33.7	33.5	33.5	33.8	35.3	38.1	38.7	39.0	38.2	37.3	36.8	36.0
1969	Ct.	36.4	36.0	35.6	35.7	35.9	36.5	37.6	37.9	38.5	39.2	40.7	42.6	37.7
1970	Ct.	43.8	45.4	47.0	47.8	48.1								
Hens, 12 - 14 pounds														
1968	Ct.	29.9	29.8	29.8	30.7	32.2	33.0	33.0	33.9	35.6	36.0	36.2	35.7	33.0
1969	Ct.	34.2	33.2	32.4	31.3	34.6	36.7	36.5	36.2	37.9	41.6	42.7	47.3	37.0
1970	Ct.	47.5	47.5	47.5	45.3	43.9								
Tables 40-43.--Prices paid for broiler-type chicks, poults, broiler hatching eggs, feed and feed ingredients														
Broiler-type chicks per 100														
Georgia														
1968	Ct.	8.52	8.88	9.06	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.31	9.50	9.35	9.44	9.75	9.15
1969	Ct.	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.60	8.62	8.56	9.35	9.69	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.25	9.61
1970	Ct.	10.25	10.12	9.88	9.25	8.75								
Broiler hatching eggs per dozen														
Georgia														
1968	Ct.	58.4	60.5	61.2	60.2	60.6	61.0	61.0	63.2	64.0	63.4	64.8	65.0	61.9
1969	Ct.	65.0	65.0	65.0	63.8	57.5	57.2	61.4	62.8	64.0	64.0	65.8	67.0	63.2
1970	Ct.	67.0	65.5	63.8	62.0	60.0								
All poults each														
1968	Ct.	56.3	56.5	56.9	56.6	57.7	57.3	55.8	52.0	50.6	50.3	51.4	52.7	54.5
1969	Ct.	56.0	55.8	56.3	56.5	57.4	58.0	56.4	53.6	50.5	51.0	52.0	53.1	54.7
1970	Ct.	54.9	55.4	55.8	57.1	55.9								
Feed per ton														
Laying feed 8/														
1968	Ct.	81.0	81.0	81.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	95.8
1969	Ct.	80.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	81.0	81.0	80.0	80.0	81.0	96.0
1970	Ct.	82.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	82.0								

Continued-

See footnotes on page 43.

Table 24.--Selected poultry and egg statistics -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Tables 40-43.--Prices paid for broiler-type chicks, poults, broiler hatching eggs, feed and feed ingredients -Continued														
Feed per ton -Continued														
Broiler grower feed 8/														
1968	Dol.	90.0	90.0	90.0	89.0	89.0	88.0	89.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	89.0	88.0	88.8
1969	Dol.	88.0	88.0	89.0	90.0	90.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	90.0	90.0	91.0	90.3
1970	Dol.	93.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	93.0	94.0								
Turkey grower feed 8/														
1968	Dol.	87.0	88.0	87.0	88.0	87.0	93.0	87.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	85.0	86.0	87.2
1969	Dol.	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	89.0	90.0	90.0	91.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	91.0	89.1
1970	Dol.	93.0	[illegible]	92.0	92.0	93.0								
Corn, Chicago No 3 yellow (per bu.)														
1968	Dol.	1.095	1.122	1.143	1.128	1.167	1.135	1.098	1.062	1.063	1.057	1.128	1.136	1.111
1969	Dol.	1.176	1.160	1.153	1.203	1.298	1.299	1.272	1.280	1.194	1.161	1.152	1.154	1.208
1970	Dol.	1.224	1.231	1.218	1.259	1.296								
Soybean meal, 44 percent, Decatur (per ton, bulk)														
1968	Dol.	75.10	74.50	75.00	74.60	75.00	79.50	82.80	84.40	85.10	78.20	73.50	71.60	77.39
1969	Dol.	69.80	69.90	72.60	73.30	76.10	77.50	77.30	76.90	72.70	75.40	69.90	82.90	74.53
1970	Dol.	87.50	85.25	71.85	74.60	[illegible]								
Tables 44-46--Number of layers on farms, rate of egg production, and total egg output on farms, 50 States														
Average for the month														
Number of layers on farms														
1968	Mil.	327	323	321	317	312	308	306	307	310	315	317	317	315
1969	Mil.	316	315	313	312	310	308	307	308	312	316	320	324	313
1970	Mil.	324	[illegible]	320	318									
Eggs laid per 100 layers														
1968	No.	1,831	1,744	1,915	1,888	1,946	1,860	1,889	1,837	1,747	1,801	1,741	1,796	220
1969	No.	1,806	1,679	1,916	1,884	1,963	1,870	1,888	1,851	1,765	1,816	1,753	1,813	220
1970	No.	1,811	[illegible]	1,886	1,861									
Total monthly egg production														
1968	Mil. cs.	16.6	15.7	17.1	16.6	16.9	15.9	16.1	15.7	15.1	15.7	15.3	15.8	192.4
1969	Mil. cs.	15.9	14.7	16.6	16.3	16.9	16.0	16.1	15.9	15.3	15.9	15.6	16.3	191.5
1970	Mil. cs.	16.3	[illegible]	16.8	16.4									
First of month														
Number of layers on farms														
1968	Mil.	329	324	322	320	315	310	306	306	307	313	316	317	
1969	Mil.	316	316	313	313	310	309	307	307	310	314	318	322	
1970	Mil.	326	323	322	319	316								
Eggs laid per 100 layers														
1968	No.	58.7	59.5	61.0	62.6	63.2	62.4	61.6	60.3	58.3	58.1	58.1	58.0	
1969	No.	57.9	58.6	61.4	62.3	63.4	63.2	61.7	60.3	59.1	58.5	58.7	58.2	
1970	No.	58.8	58.2	[illegible]	61.6	62.4								
Daily rate of egg production														
1968	Mil. eggs	193	193	196	200	199	193	189	185	179	182	184	184	
1969	Mil. eggs	183	185	192	195	197	195	189	185	183	184	187	187	
1970	Mil. eggs	192	188	193	197	197								
Tables 47-52.--Factors in monthly supply of shell eggs, 50 States														
Eggs produced on farms														
1968	1,000 cs.	16,619	15,656	17,067	16,642	16,872	15,914	16,072	15,653	15,050	15,744	15,322	15,806	192,417
1969	1,000 cs.	15,856	14,669	16,658	16,311	16,886	15,997	16,100	15,858	15,286	15,945	15,581	16,311	191,458
1970	1,000 cs.	16,308	14,794	16,778	16,414									
Shell eggs to storage														
1968	1,000 cs.	-11	2	5	20	89	96	-25	-33	-79	22	-81	-32	-27
1969	1,000 cs.	-3	15	-19	121	64	63	-87	-93	-35	-40	19	-13	-8
1970	1,000 cs.	-5	33	-4	0									
Eggs broken commercially														
1968	1,000 cs.	1,281	1,330	1,599	1,735	1,993	1,924	1,756	1,478	1,066	1,118	1,010	844	17,134
1969	1,000 cs.	891	968	1,085	1,471	1,897	2,025	1,649	1,419	1,193	1,404	1,028	1,182	16,212
1970	1,000 cs.	[illegible]	1,293	1,469	1,671									
Eggs used for hatching														
1968	1,000 cs.	943	1,098	1,133	1,171	1,079	1,028	985	881	933	941	957	1,003	12,152
1969	1,000 cs.	981	1,175	1,202	1,241	1,146	1,089	1,041	989	1,014	1,034	1,079	1,151	13,142
1970	1,000 cs.	[illegible]	1,313	1,325										
Balance														
1968	1,000 cs.	14,406	13,226	14,330	13,716	13,711	12,866	13,356	13,327	13,130	13,663	13,436	13,991	163,158
1969	1,000 cs.	13,987	12,511	14,390	13,478	13,779	12,820	13,497	13,543	13,114	13,547	13,455	13,991	162,112
1970	1,000 cs.	[illegible]	12,155	13,988										

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Continued-

Table 24.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Tables 53-54.--Commercial production of poultry and red meat, 48 States														
Chicken and turkey meat, r-t-c weight 9/														
1968	Mil. lb.	687	566	582	620	694	671	805	880	858	984	803	764	8,915
1969	Mil. lb.	726	579	631	661	724	783	842	897	949	1,048	812	840	9,492
1970	Mil. lb.	761	653	742	786									
Total red meat, carcass weight 10/														
1968	Mil. lb.	3,068	2,721	2,783	2,856	3,012	2,637	2,836	2,902	2,894	3,289	2,910	2,910	34,817
1969	Mil. lb.	3,143	2,776	2,889	2,908	2,808	2,722	2,831	2,771	3,031	3,294	2,733	3,007	34,915
1970	Mil. lb.	3,020	2,656	2,931	3,019									
Table 56.--Chicken certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight														
Young														
1968	Mil. lb.	483.9	429.0	448.8	484.9	532.2	497.1	550.9	547.7	502.8	572.0	425.7	464.0	5,939.1
1969	Mil. lb.	540.7	445.6	482.6	533.5	562.7	573.9	568.4	57.38	578.0	610.5	461.3	553.2	6,484.1
1970	Mil. lb.	580.1	522.9	573.1	628.0									
Mature														
1968	Mil. lb.	47.4	38.7	33.8	41.0	39.2	28.4	33.6	35.1	31.0	43.4	38.1	40.6	450.2
1969	Mil. lb.	42.5	37.4	39.3	40.4	43.1	37.8	31.9	32.9	38.6	44.7	30.7	35.1	454.4
1970	Mil. lb.	38.9	37.9	45.4	47.0									
Total														
1968	Mil. lb.	531.3	467.7	482.5	526.0	571.4	525.5	584.5	582.9	533.8	615.5	463.7	504.6	6,389.3
1969	Mil. lb.	583.2	483.0	521.9	573.9	605.8	611.7	600.2	606.7	616.6	655.2	492.0	588.3	6,938.5
1970	Mil. lb.	619.0	560.7	618.5	675.0									
Table 57.--Chicken and turkey inspected for canning and other processed foods in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight														
Chicken														
Young														
1968	Mil. lb.	30.5	34.5	17.7	17.6	19.3	17.9	18.2	22.6	17.4	22.6	18.7	16.9	254.0
1969	Mil. lb.	19.1	18.6	20.3	21.7	22.1	21.7	24.0	23.6	25.2	30.9	21.7	23.4	272.3
1970	Mil. lb.	24.6	26.2	27.9	32.3									
Mature														
1968	Mil. lb.	33.2	33.2	33.1	31.8	31.0	30.5	30.5	28.2	26.9	35.5	33.3	30.7	377.9
1969	Mil. lb.	33.8	33.0	34.8	33.4	33.6	33.4	29.9	26.5	28.6	33.6	28.0	28.9	377.4
1970	Mil. lb.	31.2	30.4	31.5	30.3									
Total														
1968	Mil. lb.	63.7	67.7	50.8	49.5	50.4	48.4	48.7	50.8	44.4	58.0	51.9	47.6	631.9
1969	Mil. lb.	52.9	51.6	55.2	55.1	55.7	55.1	53.9	50.1	53.8	64.5	49.7	52.3	649.7
1970	Mil. lb.	55.9	56.6	59.4	62.6									
Turkey														
1968	Mil. lb.	27.3	25.8	26.0	25.6	32.2	24.3	31.7	35.7	34.5	44.6	38.9	36.9	382.8
1969	Mil. lb.	37.3	37.3	36.4	33.4	30.3	31.4	35.4	44.8	51.5	59.3	51.9	44.8	493.8
1970	Mil. lb.	36.5	30.4	27.5	25.7									
Table 59.--Turkey certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight														
Fryer-roasters														
1968	Mil. lb.	9.0	7.0	6.5	4.9	4.8	5.0	6.9	6.1	5.6	7.7	8.3	7.2	79.0
1969	Mil. lb.	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.0	4.1	4.6	5.7	5.7	4.4	6.8	8.0	7.2	69.5
1970	Mil. lb.	5.8	4.3	7.3	6.5									
Young turkeys														
1968	Mil. lb.	41.8	17.6	14.7	20.0	29.9	56.3	110.8	187.0	215.4	269.3	236.9	154.2	1,353.9
1969	Mil. lb.	35.9	14.8	16.7	14.8	32.0	74.8	135.1	178.9	220.8	259.6	221.4	139.6	1,344.4
1970	Mil. lb.	34.1	17.4	14.3	20.4									
Old turkeys														
1968	Mil. lb.	1.1	.5	.6	1.0	4.4	8.2	4.6	1.0	.3	.2	.4	.6	22.7
1969	Mil. lb.	.7	.4	.7	1.3	2.8	6.0	4.7	.7	.5	.2	.2	.5	18.9
1970	Mil. lb.	.7	.5	.5	.7									
Total turkeys														
1968	Mil. lb.	51.9	25.1	21.8	25.9	39.1	69.5	122.3	194.0	221.2	277.2	245.6	162.0	1,455.5
1969	Mil. lb.	42.6	21.3	23.4	21.0	39.0	85.4	145.5	185.3	225.7	266.5	229.7	147.4	1,432.8
1970	Mil. lb.	40.5	22.2	22.1	27.6									

See footnotes on page 43.

Continued-

Table 24.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Table 60.--Ducks, other poultry, and total poultry certified as wholesome in Federally inspected plants, ready-to-cook weight														
Ducks														
1968	Mil. lb.	1.7	1.1	2.0	4.3	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.2	4.6	4.9	3.5	2.9	46.4
1969	Mil. lb.	2.3	1.5	2.5	4.5	5.2	6.0	6.0	5.3	5.4	5.1	3.5	3.9	51.1
1970	Mil. lb.	[illegible].6	1.9	2.8	4.2									
Other poultry														
1968	Mil. lb.	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.5	1.7	.6	4.0
1969	Mil. lb.	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.1	.8	1.8	.6	4.0
1970	Mil. lb.	.1	.1	.1	.1									
Total poultry														
1968	Mil. lb.	585.1	494.0	506.5	556.2	616.0	600.3	712.5	782.2	759.8	898.0	714.6	670.0	7,895.3
1969	Mil. lb.	628.3	505.9	547.9	599.5	650.0	703.3	751.9	797.4	847.9	927.9	826.9	74.0	8,426.9
1970	Mil. lb.	66[illegible].3	585.0	643.5	706.8									
Tables 61-62.--Chicks hatched by types and pullet chicks placed														
Chicks hatched														
Broiler-type														
1968	Mil.	229.8	219.5	246.7	247.7	260.9	250.3	244.2	232.4	203.4	214.8	211.6	227.8	2,799.1
1969	Mil.	236.4	228.1	267.8	268.5	280.0	266.2	257.6	246.7	231.0	237.4	248.9	256.2	3,025.0
1970	Mil.	269.3	253.7	295.3	293.2									
Egg-type														
1968	Mil.	33.5	38.6	53.8	62.3	59.4	45.0	37.1	37.1	37.5	40.4	35.8	34.0	514.3
1969	Mil.	38.0	40.3	53.6	60.3	59.5	47.4	40.2	38.0	39.5	40.0	34.1	39.0	529.9
1970	Mil.	45.7	47.0	64.0	69.3									
Pullet chicks placed domestically for broiler hatchery supply flocks 11/														
Total														
1968	Thou.	2,488	2,800	3,329	3,695	3,017	3,555	2,856	2,811	3,118	2,955	3,152	3,148	36,924
1969	Thou.	2,959	2,806	3,578	3,493	4,046	3,409	3,026	3,060	2,933	3,237	3,300	3,047	38,894
1970	Thou.	3,141	3,231	3,645	3,811									
Cumulation relevant to breeder flock 12/														
1968	Thou.	25,297	25,176	25,111	25,503	25,188	24,497	23,742	22,866	22,046	22,702	23,693	23,669	
1969	Thou.	24,592	24,489	24,551	25,181	25,336	25,159	24,612	24,554	23,805	24,527	25,209	26,137	
1970	Thou.	26,591	26,465	26,377	26,351	26,782	26,504	26,058	25,153	24,975	25,594			
For laying flock replacements 13/														
1968	Thou.	19,246	22,095	30,209	34.845	32,693	26,054	21,390	21,373	21,863	23,142	21,029	20,138	294,074
1969	Thou.	21,981	22,954	30,388	33,639	33,806	27,106	23,132	22,042	22,659	23,230	20,326	22,571	303,838
1970	Thou.	25,979	26,755	35,629	38,470									
Table 63.--Poults hatched by breeds														
Poults hatched														
Light breeds														
1968	Thou.	791	678	881	1,170	1,256	1,876	2,168	1,604	1,013	1,022	797	610	13,866
1969	Thou.	692	585	801	1,027	1,008	1,335	1,599	1,255	903	835	902	1,048	11,990
1970	Thou.	904	697	928	1,004									
Total heavy breeds														
1968	Thou.	4,250	8,242	16,900	19,086	19,994	15,802	8,045	1,889	1,057	1,235	1,455	2,294	100,249
1969	Thou.	5,233	9,424	17,215	19,658	19,695	15,466	8,139	2,402	715	904	1,480	2,948	103,279
1970	Thou.	6,648	10,859	18,177	20,458									
All breeds														
1968	Thou.	5,041	8,920	17,781	20,256	21,250	17,678	10,213	3,493	2,070	2,257	2,252	2,904	114,115
1969	Thou.	5,925	10,009	18,016	20,685	20,703	16,801	9,738	3,657	1,618	1,739	2,382	3,996	115,269
1970	Thou.	7,552	11,556	19,105	21,462									

See footnotes on page 43.

Table 24.--Selected poultry and egg statistics 1/ -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Table 66.--Cold storage holdings of shell and frozen eggs, first of the month														
All frozen eggs														
1968	Mil. lb.	89.5	85.5	79.9	81.1	85.7	95.4	107.7	109.7	109.0	102.0	92.2	82.4	
1969	Mil. lb.	71.9	60.8	55.6	51.6	49.6	53.3	60.7	66.2	64.3	56.4	55.3	49.6	
1970	Mil. lb.	42.7	40.5	39.9	40.5	42.7	46.8							
Shell eggs														
1968	1,000 cs.	86	75	77	82	102	191	287	262	229	150	172	91	
1969	1,000 cs.	59	56	71	52	173	237	300	213	120	85	45	64	
1970	1,000 cs.	51	46	79	83	61	104							
Shell equivalent of all eggs														
1968	1,000 cs.	2,352	2,239	2,101	2,135	2,272	2,606	3,014	3,038	2,988	2,733	2,517	2,171	
1969	1,000 cs.	1,880	1,597	1,478	1,359	1,428	1,586	1,836	1,889	1,747	1,513	1,445	1,319	
1970	1,000 cs.	1,131	1,072	1,088	1,109	1,142	1,289							
Table 67.--Cold storage holdings of frozen eggs, by types, first of the month														
Frozen whole or mixed egg														
1968	Mil. lb.	56.9	53.3	50.0	49.3	50.8	56.2	62.6	65.9	66.8	64.1	57.9	51.8	
1969	Mil. lb.	45.1	37.1	33.6	29.8	28.3	29.4	33.4	36.1	36.5	32.0	30.4	25.3	
1970	Mil. lb.	21.6	20.1	21.2	21.7	22.9	26.4							
Frozen egg whites														
1968	Mil. lb.	9.6	9.1	8.2	9.2	10.0	11.6	13.2	12.4	12.3	10.2	9.5	7.7	
1969	Mil. lb.	6.6	5.8	6.3	6.3	5.9	6.7	8.3	10.6	9.0	8.4	8.4	8.3	
1970	Mil. lb.	6.2	6.7	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.8							
Yolk														
1968	Mil. lb.	21.7	21.5	20.2	20.4	21.9	24.5	27.0	26.7	25.2	22.6	20.5	19.1	
1969	Mil. lb.	17.2	15.2	13.7	14.0	14.2	15.6	17.1	17.4	16.9	14.2	15.0	14.3	
1970	Mil. lb.	13.1	12.3	11.3	11.7	12.7	12.8							
Tables 68-69.--Cold storage holdings of poultry, first of the month														
Turkey														
1968	Mil. lb.	366.9	360.6	310.3	267.8	225.1	194.1	185.3	226.0	304.7	385.9	504.4	385.7	
1969	Mil. lb.	317.1	293.6	254.4	201.4	155.0	123.0	119.3	162.7	237.1	329.4	435.6	283.8	
1970	Mil. lb.	191.9	162.1	132.7	101.1	82.0	73.3							
Poultry excluding turkeys and ducks														
1968	Mil. lb.	169.4	161.5	146.0	130.9	124.3	115.5	107.9	103.0	104.5	101.1	96.4	96.4	
1969	Mil. lb.	97.2	98.0	94.0	84.6	81.6	81.8	77.2	80.3	80.4	86.6	96.0	100.7	
1970	Mil. lb.	109.7	106.0	113.0	118.4	122.6	135.2							
Broilers and fryers														
1968	Mil. lb.	41.3	37.5	31.3	26.3	26.6	21.9	19.6	17.4	16.7	18.4	18.0	18.3	
1969	Mil. lb.	20.8	21.0	21.7	21.3	21.3	20.5	18.9	19.8	21.6	20.8	19.7	21.8	
1970	Mil. lb.	23.4	26.5	28.9	28.2	27.6	28.7							
Tables 70-71.--Exports of fresh or frozen poultry to selected areas														
Broilers														
Common Market														
West Germany														
1968	Thou. lb.	438	632	601	549	255	358	398	500	459	486	497	164	5,337
1969	Thou. lb.	34	488	383	225	121	149	360	117	291	118	78	77	2,441
1970	Thou. lb.	181	154	46	38									
Total														
1968	Thou. lb.	483	683	678	580	300	420	444	585	611	556	497	206	6,043
1969	Thou. lb.	34	488	452	225	143	209	459	157	357	168	80	115	3,093
		196	154	78	138									
Other countries														
1968	Thou. lb.	4,772	6,132	5,036	5,818	6,290	7,806	7,401	6,737	8,211	6,425	8,728	6,629	79,985
1969	Thou. lb.	4,857	4,354	8,122	8,447	7,337	6,773	8,162	8,309	6,687	7,642	5,468	4,906	80,858
		5,678	6,421	7,608	6,919									
Grand total														
1968	Thou. lb.	5,253	6,815	5,714	6,398	6,490	8,226	7,845	7,322	8,822	6,981	9,226	6,835	85,927
1969	Thou. lb.	4,891	4,842	8,574	8,672	7,480	6,982	8,621	8,466	7,044	7,810	5,548	5,021	83,951
1970	Thou. lb.	[illegible]	6,575	7,686	7,057									

See footnotes on page 43.

Table 24.--Selected poultry and egg statistics [1] -Continued

Item	Data in-	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
Tables 70-71.--Exports of fresh or frozen poultry to selected areas -Continued														
Turkey														
Common Market														
West Germany														
1968	Thou. lb.	2,119	3,080	1,649	1,907	919	754	903	1,571	2,551	3,231	3,900	2,363	24,947
1969	Thou. lb.	428	1,691	2,287	1,704	1,456	1,018	1,095	2,042	2,451	2,772	1,971	2,007	20,922
1970	Thou. lb.	2,191	1,531	1,239	1,279									
Total														
1968	Thou. lb.	2,571	3,682	1,803	2,028	1,119	953	1,268	1,988	2,903	3,816	4,761	2,882	29,774
1969	Thou. lb.	599	2,020	3,122	1,891	1,700	1,174	1,359	2,686	3,435	3,756	2,290	2,408	26,440
1970	Thou. lb.	2,391	1,552	1,533	1,412									
Other countries														
1968	Thou. lb.	779	1,042	539	677	482	435	891	1,356	1,880	883	1,642	1,250	11,856
1969	Thou. lb.	580	422	1,011	684	704	596	607	843	1,237	1,430	958	1,085	10,157
1970	Thou. lb.	349	518	303	553									
Grand total														
1968	Thou. lb.	3,350	4,724	2,342	2,705	1,601	1,368	2,160	3,344	4,783	4,699	6,403	4,132	41,631
1969	Thou. lb.	1,179	2,442	4,133	2,575	2,404	1,770	1,966	3,529	4,672	5,186	3,248	3,493	36,597
1970	Thou. lb.	2,740	2,070	1,836	1,965									
Tables 72-75.--USDA contracts to purchase dried whole egg solids, young chickens, and turkeys														
Egg products (shell equivalent)														
1968	1,000 cs.	---	---	---	---	57	590	186	---	---	---	---	---	833
1969	1,000 cs.	---	---	28	339	383	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	750
1970	1,000 cs.	---	---	---	186	329	[15] 181							
Young chickens, ready-to-cook weight														
1968	1,000 lb.	8,748	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,968	8,352	8,460	48,672
1969	1,000 lb.	5,436	7,020	5,436	---	---	---	---	---	10,188	11,052	10,152	11,736	50,472
1970	1,000 lb.	7,272	---	---	---	---	---							
Canned boned chicken														
1968	doz. cans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
1969	doz. cans	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,600	10,200	61,200	---	---	---	85,000
1970	doz. cans	---	---	---	---	---	[15] 183,600							
Canned boned turkey														
1968	doz. cans	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,400	299,200	533,800	918,000
1969	doz. cans	81,600	---	---	---	---	---	193,911	533,800	734,000	586,600	---	---	1,985,600
1970	doz. cans	---	---	---	---	---	---							
Turkey, ready-to-cook weight														
1968	1,000 lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30,870	13,740	---	---	---	44,610
1969	1,000 lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,855	12,110	2,625			20,590
1970	1,000 lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---							

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[1] With very few exceptions, these data update tables 18-75 in the "Selected Statistical Series for Poultry and Eggs Through 1968." Bulletin ERS 232, revised January 1970. Table numbers shown are the same as those in this statistical supplement to the "Poultry and Egg Situation."

[2] Reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices collected during a three-day period in the month.

[3] Fifty urban areas in sample.

[4] Mostly prices when quoted.

[5] Trucklot sales, ice packed. The 9 cities are Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and San Francisco.

[6] Thirty-five urban areas.

[7] Birds weighing 8-16 pounds.

[8] Beginning January 1968 complete feed, no specification for completeness in prior years. 1967 revised to reflect proportions sold in bulk and sacked and quantity price discounts.

[9] Chicken and turkey meat exclude slaughter on farms for home use and non-farm production. Estimates of monthly poultry meat production based on available indications of marketing developed from information on inventories, numbers raised, intentions to raise and market poultry as well as data on chick placement and current monthly marketings.

[10] Excludes farm slaughter, lard and rendered pork fat.

[11] Placements reported by leading breeders.

[12] Sum of domestic placements 7-14 months previous.

[13] One-half egg-type chick hatch plus pullet chicks placed for hatchery supply flocks.

[14] Not available.

[15] First two weeks in June only.

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